The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, AUGUST 13, 1932

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The Nation-Wide Drive for the Five-Day Week

JUST AROUND THE CORNER is the five-day week.

The nation, according to all signs, is getting ready to adopt it.

Labor is for it, capital is swinging toward it, and Washington has added its blessing.

Supported on its merits in many quarters, the five-day week is gaining new adherents as a means of providing jobs for millions now idle, and thus easing the depression.

As an emergency measure, it meets little opposition. What controversy there is develops over the plan to make it a permanent policy.

"At the beginning, of course, the five-day man would get a five-day salary," explains Arthur Brisbane in the New York *American*.

"But once the five-day week is established, it will be a week as well paid as the six-day week used to be, just as the eight-hour day is as well and better paid in good times now than the old ten-hour day."

To show how sentiment favorable to the five-day week has increased recently, we cite the following developments reported in the press:

In a report to President Hoover the Council of Personnel Administration urges the Government to take the lead among "large-scale organizations" in adopting the five-day week.

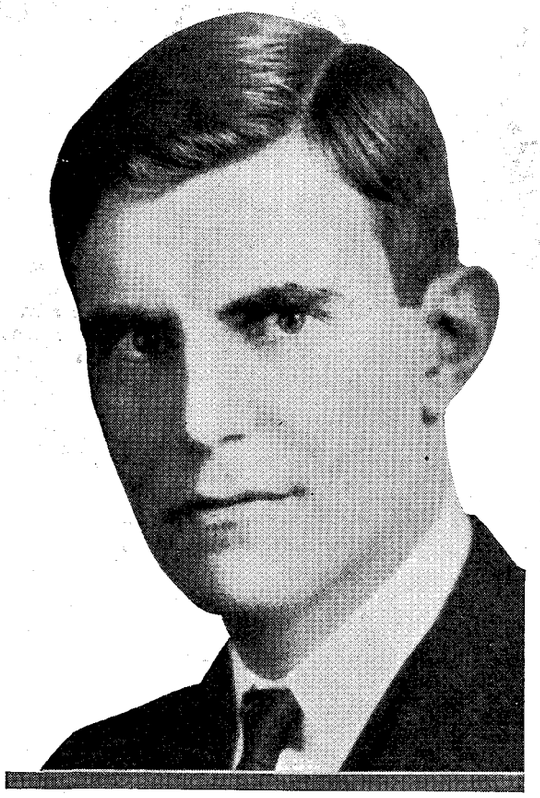
President Hoover approves the shorter term in principle and orders the Commerce and Labor Departments to resurvey its possibilities.

The Department of Labor, the United States Civil Service Commission, and the Employees' Compensation Commission adopt the five-day week.

It will be the standard, Washington announces, in all road building, flood-control, and harbor work financed by the Federal relief bill.

The American Federation of Labor again urges President Hoover to call a national conference to push adoption of the six-hour day and five-day week as a permanent policy.

One hundred business executives, economists, labor leaders, and educators, meeting in Boston, advocate the New Hampshire plan of unemployment relief by dividing up work.



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He Plans Jobs for Millions

Gov. John G. Winant, sponsor of the New Hampshire plan to spread out work.

Sponsors of this plan, led by Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, confer with the President.

Telling of this conference, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* also explains the aims of advocates of the New Hampshire plan, something new in the long battle to overcome the depression:

"Their object was not only to urge upon the President the calling of a national conference to spread available work in a 'stagger' system of employment, but to advance particularly the 'New Hampshire' plan of shorter hours designed to send 3,000,000 men back into employment in the near future. The plan would require unprecedented cooperation from workers and employers.

"The New England delegation's program placed before Mr. Hoover suggested an increase of 10 per cent. in the number of those working in each establishment, thus providing jobs for about 3,000,000 persons. This plan would be put into effect by small contributions to be deducted from pay-rolls of wage-earners still employed at least two-thirds of their normal hours and by the necessary remaining contributions from salaried executives and owners of the business.

"The present employees would be put on shorter work hours as compensation. Also the sponsors of the plan figure that with a lower rate of pay for the new people taken in, and contributions forthcoming from the business owners and executives, the present employees need make a contribution of only about 6 per cent. from their existing wages to help pave the way for employment of 10 per cent. more workers.

"'Estimating 3,000,000 of the 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 unemployed to form a labor surplus, the aim is to add 10 per cent to the 32,000,000 to 35,000,000 now full or part-time employed; 10 per cent. to every group of workers everywhere,' a prospectus of the program declared. 'To make room for the entire 9,000,000 by shortening hours would create a serious shortage in materials and labor and so rapid an upturn that a new chaos would be created.

"'Additional flexibility for individual concerns or industries is possible.

"'It is entirely reasonable under special conditions for individual units to add one-third more people by providing a six-hour day for everybody, tho such concerns must eventually go part way back to present hours.'

"Governor Winant told the President that the plan was intended to be put into effect without increasing the operating

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

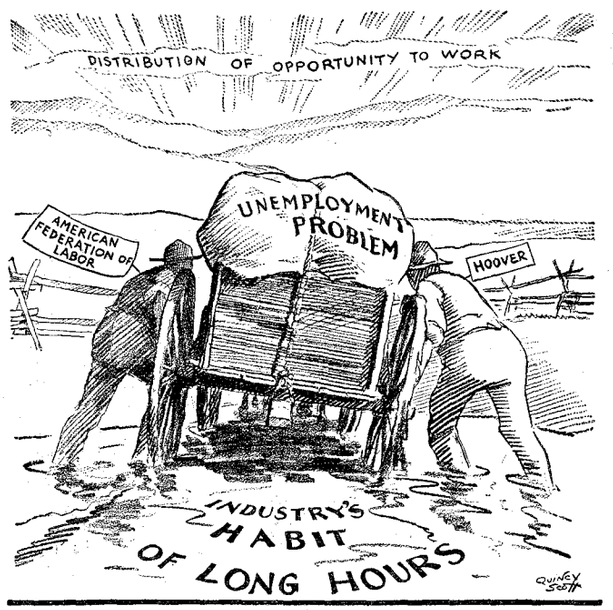
costs of business, without necessarily increasing plant investments, and without increasing inventories."

In its plea for permanent adoption of the five-day week, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor says:

"It is the one remedy which can be quickly applied, and which in operation will restore jobs for millions of working men and women who are now idle, and who are suffering from hunger, distress, and want. Surely these idle people have some claim upon our economic, political, and social order.

"Labor holds that they may properly demand the right to work. Industrial management can make vital and active the exercise of this right by making an equitable distribution of the amount of work available.

"The failure of industry, industrial management, and industrial ownership to meet the situation voluntarily through the national Chamber of Commerce, manufacturers' associations, or financial organizations, to allocate the available amount of work among all who are able and willing to work, makes it necessary to call upon the Chief Executive of the nation, speaking for all the people and supported by public opinion, to demand, in the name of all the people, that industrial management institute immediately the shorter work-day and the shorter work-week not in isolated industries, but in a national way and upon a national basis."



Shoving Through

—Scott in the Portland "Oregonian."

How does the five-day week plan work? John A. Moffit gives us an insight into that in an article in the New York *Times*:

"How the plan works may be shown by some actual illustrations. As far back as December, 1930, the Kellogg Company decided to introduce a six-hour day into its plant, creating four six-hour shifts instead of three eight-hour shifts. Employment in the plant was immediately increased by practically a full one-third. The experience of the past year and a half has shown that the daily production is greater than it was before, with a consequent saving in overhead.

"Another example: One of the plants of the Standard Oil Company (of New Jersey) which was working forty-eight hours a week faced the necessity of reducing operations. More than 400 employees would have been laid off but for the rearrangement of time under which a forty-hour week was adopted. The eight hours per week given up by those who might have been kept on full time provided forty hours a week for the entire force.

"The executives were so imprest by the results of the shorter week in this plant that they have decided to make five days, or its equivalent, the normal working week throughout the entire domestic personnel, both salaried and wage earning.

"The general acceptance of the shorter working week within a year's time is being freely predicted by many industrial leaders who also believe that once it has been thoroughly tried out there will be no return to the old system, even when production schedules call for an output equal to or greater than that of 1929."

One of the nation's largest employers, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has adopted the five-day week, notes Lawrence Sullivan in the Washington *Post*, and "the plan saved jobs for no less than 25,000 persons." In all, says Mr. Lawrence, "a total of 394 firms, large and small, have applied some adaptation of the 'spread-work' plan during the last two years. Of this number, 125 went to the five-day week outright."

The shorter week as well as the shorter day, says the Miami *Herald*, "is one of the economic developments that may be expected to result from the depression."

"It is significant," observes the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, "that the economist, the sociologist and the biologist, pursuing different routes, reach the same destination in their studies of contemporary labor conditions. They array these formidable inducements in favor of shorter working hours: betterment of man's economic well-being, his social well-being, and his physical well-being."

Turning to the New Hampshire plan for a "flexible" working day, the Washington *Post* says:

"The idea behind this plan is to trim down the humps and fill up the hollows in the employment graph. Under the present haphazard system a manufacturer too often produces as much as he can, working his men long hours, and then discharges employees when it becomes evident that his market has been oversupplied.

"Under the flexible plan the number of employees would remain constant, and their hours of work would be regulated according to demands within the industry. A large measure of stability would be acquired, as well as a distribution of purchasing power, combined with the advantages of more leisure for workingmen.

"No plan will meet the needs of all industries. But if industrial chiefs and labor leaders were able to agree upon general principles of dividing available work, a great step forward would be taken. Labor organizations are willing that this should be done, even tho it means a sacrifice of some wages for men now working full time. The time seems to be ripe for general acceptance of shorter working periods."

Adoption of the five-day week in order to spread work may be all right as an emergency measure, say some papers—but as a permanent policy they believe it holds many perils. This viewpoint is well exprest by the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"The Federation of Labor obviously does not intend that the pay of the individual worker shall fall *pari-passu* with the decline in the number of working hours. On the contrary, the five-day week demand is generally accompanied by a proposal for a higher per diem to bring earnings up to the old total.

"At best, this policy means that the employer who introduces improved machinery with the intention of cutting his production costs and obtaining some extra profit from the change would lose all incentive to make such changes because the advantage would go to labor in the form of increased leisure.

"At worst, the shorter hours for the same pay would mean bankruptcy for establishments on the margin of profitable operations.

"As often stated in these columns, there are excellent arguments in favor of spreading work among the labor force in certain establishments, if it seems reasonably certain that the lack of demand for labor's services is temporary. Such spreading will not, however, provide a permanent remedy for the condition of chronic unemployment about which the American Federation is concerned. That must come by finding new kinds of profitable work to be done—not by spreading thinly a meager amount of work among a fixt or increasing number of wage-earners.

"If the latter plan affords the sole remedy for the specific problems of unemployment created by a continuous process of mechanization, the capitalistic system is indeed decadent.

"Progress implies the ability to satisfy new kinds of wants on the basis of a full working day for all able-bodied men. Prosperity can not be restored by restricting the number of hours a man may work, so that he has more leisure than he is able to enjoy or than any employer can afford to allow him while paying a living wage."

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First Skirmish of the Roosevelt Campaign

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT certainly stirred up the Republicans in his radio speech interpreting the Democratic platform.

When he accused the Administration of mishandling the economic situation, he was answered within twenty-four hours by a triple attack by three big guns of the Republican party. Secretary of the Treasury Mills, Senator Reed Smoot, and Senator Dickinson came out with statements accusing the Democratic candidate "in effect of ignorance, duplicity and deceit," to use one newspaper phrase.

Mr. Roosevelt flatly refused to hit back again, saying that he would only reply to "the gentleman who is running against me." But this gentleman was busy in the White House preparing his speech of acceptance, and was not to be turned aside from his regular plan of battle by any preliminary gun-fire. However, Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee came back at the Republicans, whom he called "hopelessly on the defensive."

When it was all over, the war correspondents on the political front concluded that the Roosevelt strategists were apparently concentrating on winning the conservative East rather than the more radical West.

Right at the beginning of his speech the Governor reiterated his adherence to what he called a "forthright, genuine, honest platform," and then declared that "our present economic condition—how it came, what it is, and how it can be remedied—is the main issue in this campaign."

He made a threefold accusation against the Republican party's recent "time-serving and disastrous fiscal policy":

"1. In highly prosperous times, when taxes were easy to obtain, it repealed taxes on abnormal profits and incomes, with the result that the war debt was not drastically reduced.

"2. When the depression began the Administration, instead of reducing annual expenses to meet decreasing revenues, became sponsor for deficits, which at the end of this fiscal year will have added five billion dollars to the national debt.

"3. To meet this staggering deficit, the Administration has resorted to the type of inflation which has weakened the public confidence in our government credit both at home and abroad."

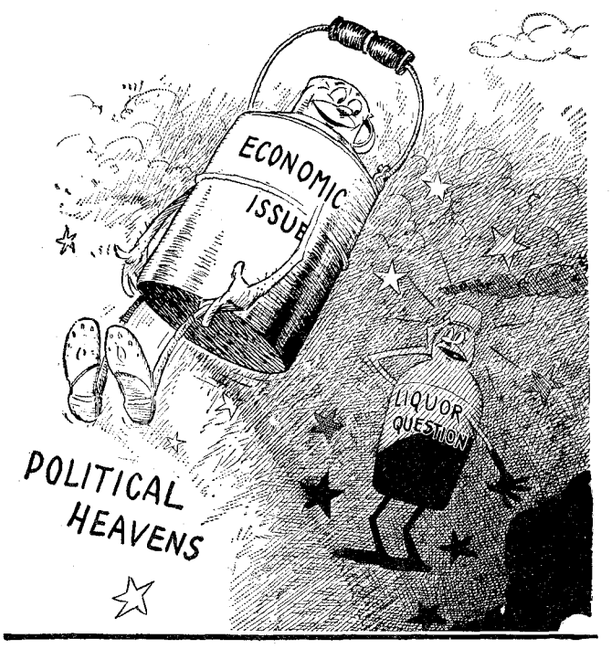
HE summed up his international debt policy by saying that the Democratic policy "declares for payment, but at the same time for lowered tariffs and resumption of trade which open the way for payment." Looking ahead from this depression, the Governor declared that "it must be made more difficult for a depression to happen in the future; it must be made impossible for its indefensible features to show themselves again." "Concerning the necessary revision of some of our institutions for this purpose," well—the Governor promises to have more to say about this later.

On the Democratic repeal plank the Governor would only comment that "if the present Congress takes no action I shall urge the new Congress to carry out these provisions."

In his reply next day Secretary Mills devoted himself to Governor Roosevelt's triple attack on Republican fiscal policies. On the first point, Mr. Mills reminded the Governor that under Republican administrations "the public debt for ten years was reduced at an average rate of about $900,000,000 a year," in spite of Democratic opposition. On the second point, he reminded him that the Hoover Administration "led and won the fight for the establishment of the principle of the balanced budget," in spite of a Democratic House that tried to put through additional expenditures of more than $3,000,000,000. On inflation, the Secretary of the Treasury pointed out that we have been going through drastic deflation, and that we must now expand credit. It is the Democrats who are the real inflationists, according to Secretary Mills: "The whole record of the Democratic House shows that they were determined to force uncontrolled inflation on the country."

Senator Smoot, chief Republican tariff-maker, confined himself to the tariff issue. He challenges Governor Roosevelt to show that the rates of the present tariff wall are higher than is necessary to preserve the American standard of living, which the Governor says he would maintain.

But it's the tariff declaration that the Democratic papers like especially in the Roosevelt speech. It seems to the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* that right here "the New York Governor has gone straight to the heart of the economic situation." "If Governor Roosevelt will stress tariff reform and beer he will run



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That Threatened Eclipse

—Brown in the New York "Herald Tribune."

away with the show throughout the campaign, and he will swamp Mr. Hoover in November," concludes the Montgomery *Advertiser*. It is statements like those on the tariff and Prohibition that, in the opinion of the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), "show the stature of the Democratic candidate and entitle him to the favorable consideration of those who want a President who meets issues instead of one who avoids them."

However, here is the Scripps-Howard Washington *News* praising Roosevelt's declaration on Prohibition, but adding that "on the important subjects of tariffs and debts he showed himself muddled or evasive or both." When it comes to inflation, the Newark *News* (Ind.) says that "instead of making the complicated matter clearer, Roosevelt, in one meaningless catch phrase, has balled things up worse than ever." Except for Prohibition, the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.) finds nothing in the speech but "vague promises and accusations."

The conservative tone of this address of Governor Roosevelt's is unmistakable, declares the Washington *Post* (Ind.), which adds—making a point also developed by Frank Kent of the Baltimore *Sun* and Mark Sullivan of the New York *Herald Tribune*—

"It must be extremely disappointing to the liberals of the West who fought so hard for his nomination at Chicago. But the Democratic nominee realizes that his strongest appeal must be directed toward the conservative East if he is to gain a majority of the electoral votes in November."

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A Case of Mistaken Identity

—Ray in the Kansas City "Star."

The R. F. C. Goes Democratic

SPANKING THE ELEPHANT is great fun for Democrats.

But when the elephant looks around and they see that he has a donkey's head, the fun is "not so good."

Thus reasoned President Hoover, perhaps, in his appointment of a fighting Democrat, former Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, to the chairmanship of the $3,500,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation, "biggest bank in history" and the Administration's chief reliance in its effort to stabilize business.

Already there had been accusations declaring that the enormous fund was to be parceled out mainly in loans to corporations and individuals most interested in Mr. Hoover's reelection.

Mr. Hoover meets those accusations by giving the Board not only a Democratic chairman but at the same time a Democratic majority of one, as former Senator Pomerene replaces a Democrat, Eugene Meyer. The R. F. C.'s membership now includes Charles A. Miller, Gardner Cowles, and Ogden L. Mills, Republicans, and Jesse H. Jones, Wilson McCarthy, Harvey C. Couch, and Atlee Pomerene, Democrats.

Because former Senator Pomerene was associated with Owen D. Roberts, now Mr. Justice Roberts, in the prosecution of Doheny during the uproar over Teapot Dome and the oil scandals, his appointment has a dramatic side appreciated by correspondents and politicians alike. As a member of the Kansas City *Star's* Washington staff relates, it "rocked political circles of the capital like a report from a 'big Bertha,'" for the Democrats are "finding to their amazement" that a most "vulnerable target" has "been removed from their range." Furthermore—

"The foes of the Administration have been forced to admit that President Hoover, by one sweeping stroke of executive courage and judgment, has proved his determination to put business recovery above political opportunism.

"The result already is obvious. If the Corporation succeeds in restoring business to its normal condition, the President will receive his reward in votes next November. If it fails, then the Republicans, with a minority on the board, can not be held responsible.

"In this connection it is recalled that the scheme of the corporation is not strictly Hoover's, having been conceived with the advice and counsel of Owen D. Young and Senator Wagner of New York, both Democratic stalwarts.

"Pomerene himself, while not generally recognized as a business leader, is an outstanding business lawyer. His Democracy can not be questioned. Only last month at Chicago he took a prominent part in the Democratic national convention, leading the fight against abrogation of the two-thirds rule. Consequently, it can not be said he is a Democrat with Republican leanings."

Another Washington correspondent, Mark Sullivan of the New York *Herald Tribune*, finds in the appointment a voucher for the R. F. C.'s success:

"So far as any one can now see, literally every barrier is removed from the successful functioning of the Administration program for help toward business recovery. More than that, there is complete confidence in business circles as well as government, that the bottom of the depression has been reached and passed, and that what is ahead now is recuperation."

To the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), however, the appointment appears to be only "a piece of politics," and, borrowing a phrase of the late Thomas R. Marshall's, the editor remarks that Pomerene is a first-rate second-rate lawyer and was a first-rate second-rate Senator. The Macon, Georgia, *Telegraph* (Dem.) calls the appointment "a cheap trick," and, tho recognizing Mr. Pomerene's "excellent reputation as a lawyer and as a public servant," declares:

"It may be smart politics, which we doubt, but it is shirking responsibility. It would be a wholly admirable appointment to make had Mr. Hoover been in the habit of dealing with the depression on a bipartizan spirit, or had Mr. Pomerene been eminently the man to appoint. But the President has given control of no other board to the Democrats, and any one of a hundred others would probably be better fitted for the place than Mr. Pomerene, as admirable as his public record is.

"It was the President who coined the phrase 'playing politics with human misery.'"

On the other hand, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) in Mr. Pomerene's own city approves warmly, as—

"The country knows that Atlee Pomerene will never lend his vote or his voice to subvert the purposes of the Government in establishing the Finance Corporation. With him as chairman the board will not become a political organization."

The appointment is "a master stroke," thinks the Boston *Herald* (Rep.), as it "has silenced those who have been charging that the Resconstruction Finance Corporation will be administered in the interests of the Republican party." And the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.) observes:

"As a matter of strategy, the appointment of Mr. Pomerene seems a wise move, not because it enables the Administration to shift a responsibility which really belongs to both parties, but because it recognizes the necessity of protecting an emergency organization intrusted with the placement of billions of dollars of public money against suspicion of partisan favoritism. Even unjustified rumors of political bias in granting of loans could largely destroy the value and usefulness of the corporation before it had begun to function in a large way.

"The proper method of selecting men to head the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other independent administrative boards, commissions and bureaus that are a part of the Federal establishment would be to ignore entirely their party affiliations. Such methods of procedure are, however, too far in advance of public opinion to be practicable at present."

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The Walker "Hot Coal" in Roosevelt's Hands

"DAMNED IF HE DOES and damned if he doesn't." That is the plight of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, says the New York *Daily News*, as he ponders the question of removing Mayor James J. Walker of New York City on the "conclusions" filed by Samuel Seabury, counsel to the legislative committee that investigated affairs in the metropolis.

The Mayor, it will be recalled, was accused of "gross improprieties," some of which were his alleged acceptance of securities from brokers interested in taxicab legislation, and substantial gifts from Paul Block, publisher, and ownership of bonds of a company which later obtained a city contract.

Now that the jaunty Mayor has made his reply, in a scorching, 27,000-word statement, editors all over the country are speculating on what the long-awaited climax is to be. Will he keep his office or be thrown out? They view the case as a hot coal for Mr. Roosevelt as the Democratic candidate for President.

"The Roosevelt disposition of the Walker case may create the decisive issue in the present campaign," asserts the Dallas *Morning News* (Ind. Dem.), and the Schenectady *Union-Star* (Rep.) agrees that "there is political dynamite in it"—

"No matter what he does with it, the Governor is bound to be embarrassed between suspicion of 'whitewashing Jimmy Walker,' to gain Tammany's support, and removing him, and thereby losing New York State.

"The disposition of Mayor Walker's case is of interest now to a hundred million people or more all over the United States, for the Governor who must act officially on the case is the same man who is the Democratic nominee for President of the United States.

"This is a test for Mr. Roosevelt.

"His decision will influence the votes of thousands of persons."

As for the reaction to the Mayor's statement in defense of his official conduct, a glance through dozens of editorials shows that only a few editors are favorably imprest by it. One finds a mountain of harsh words to a mole-hill of soft ones.

"The wisecracker has turned serious," is the typical comment of the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), "but he is not convincing in his new rôle."

One of the favorable observers is the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* (Ind. Rep.); it finds that Mayor Walker has answered "in such a clear manner that those who read his reply carefully will agree that the charges seem both unjust and unfair."

Giving us the flavor of the Walker statement, the New York *Herald Tribune* says:

"With a 'solemn emphatic denial' of any wrong-doing, Mayor Walker charged that he had been the victim of a political 'man-hunt,' aimed 'to divert public attention from those responsible for the dreadful condition of affairs throughout the nation.'

"Mr. Walker's defense and arguments in general were the same as those he presented in his two days of examination by Mr. Seabury before the Hofstadter legislative committee.

"Appending an elaborate series of precedents established by former Governors, Mayor Walker sought to have Governor Roosevelt rule out most of the recently discovered Seabury evidence on the ground that it related to events which occurred during his first term in office.

"Then he launched into one of the attacks on Mr. Seabury which permeate the answer, asking whether the charge had been filed through 'ignorance' or 'malice,' or 'to poison the public mind.'"

For a summary of the chief points on which the Mayor rested his defense, we borrow from the New York *Times*. They are:

"That the Hofstadter legislative inquiry was politically inspired, to discredit the New York City Administration.

"That ten of the fifteen allegations of misconduct made by Samuel Seabury were 'outlawed,' because they related to the Mayor's previous term in office.

"That the Mayor never, as charged, accepted rewards from J. A. Sisto and Company and Samuel Ungerleider and Company in return for favorable taxicab legislation.

"That the Mayor never profited from the Equitable Bus franchise, but acted only in the interests of the five-cent fare, in which effort he was defeated by banking interests.

"That the Mayor did not violate the city charter by accepting bonds of the Reliance Bronze and Steel Corporation.

"That the Mayor knows nothing of the investigated bank accounts of Russell T. Sherwood, missing auditor, who had been described as the Mayor's financial agent.

"That the 'beneficences' of Paul Block, publisher, to the Mayor in the form of stock account profits were not given for any improper consideration.

"That the Mayor did not own any of the Interstate Trust Company stock, of which 300 shares were alleged to have been purchased by his associates and used in part in connection with the Equitable Bus transaction.

"That the Mayor produced a full record of his financial transactions and testified fully concerning his acts before the Hofstadter legislative committee."

Boy, How That Jimmy Can Paint!

—Donahey in the Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

But Mr. Seabury was quick with a lengthy and blistering rebuttal. "It is a sorry sight, indeed," he said, "to see a person occupying high public office, whose honor is impugned, taking the position that the people must suffer him to continue in his public office because he was fortunate enough not to be caught in time." And again:

"On this record of equivocation, evasion, and contradiction, the Mayor has demonstrated himself to be unworthy of belief where his official conduct is called in question."

"Walker can not be acquitted on the ground that Seabury is an enemy of Tammany," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.). "Many of us are that." "The Mayor's reply is a defense by accusation," adds the Buffalo *Courier-Express* (Ind.).

But the Providence *News-Tribune* (Dem.) feels that "the Mayor has a perfect right to impugn the good faith of the findings presented to the Governor since they are the outcome of a process obviously conceived in bad faith." And the Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.) admits that Mr. Walker "has made an undeniably strong response to the charges, has put up a shrewd and capable defense."

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The "Wheat Queen" on a Rampage

A FEMININE FIST POUNDED THE TABLE and the "Wheat Queen" exploded in her wrath—

"The farmer will prosper if those devils in Congress will quit having farm legislation."

Thus Mrs. Ida Watkins, operator of a 4,500-acre wheat farm at Sublette, Kansas, voiced her indignation before a Kansas City hearing of the Shannon Congressional investigating committee. Nor was that all.

"She rolled up her black silk sleeve and exhibited a muscular, sun-bronzed arm," writes Arthur M. Evans, Chicago *Tribune* correspondent—

"'If you don't think I'm a real dirt farmer and wheat shoveler,' said the Queen, 'take a look at that arm.

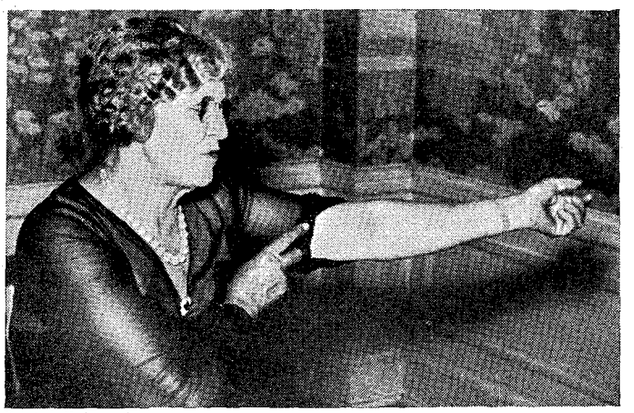
"'I left the harvest-field to attend this hearing. The day I got the call to come here, I was out shoveling wheat, saving $2 a day doing it. I've 40,000 bushels in storage.

"'The only thing to help the farmer is to kick the devil out of the Farm Board.'

"Asked what she blamed for farm depression, the eyes of the Queen blazed.

"'The doggone, damnable government interference in our affairs and our business by the Government causes our depression,' she said. 'Maybe it isn't dignified to use the word damnable, but it's nothing compared with the cussing out in the wheat fields against the Farm Board. . . .

"'Kick out the Farm Board. Why, in common sense, can't Congress and the President wake up and abolish it? The dirt farmer is sick of being the pawn of politicians, who hold out luring promises for higher and more profitable prices.'"



Keystone-Underwood

"Look at This Arm"

"If you don't think I'm a wheat shoveler," says Mrs. Ida Watkins, "wheat queen" of Kansas, who told a Congressional investigating committee in Kansas City: "I want to kick the devil out of the Farm Board."

EQUALLY emphatic was the testimony of the Kansas "Wheat King," Albert Weaver, who also blamed the Farm Board for many of the farmers' troubles. He accused it of "competing with private business and wrecking markets" by piling up surpluses.

With these two witnesses many papers agree.

"The activities of the Farm Board," declares the Wichita *Beacon*, "have cost the farmers of Kansas not less than $250,000,000 in depreciation of the value of their products."

"The Government," adds the New York *Evening Post*, "can do more for the farmers by getting the Farm Board out of the picture than by any other means now at hand."

But it is "impossible to satisfy" the farmers, declares Frank R. Kent of the Baltimore *Sun*. "Next session they will be down in Washington demanding the repeal of this act, and the enactment of another plan. They will get that, and it won't work either, and they will be inflamed in 1936 just as they are in 1932, and as they were in 1928 and 1924. They are always inflamed."

Praise for the Farm Board is given by the Washington *Post*, which says that it "has not only kept the cooperatives in operation, but it has induced commercial banks to extend a much greater volume of credit to farm organizations," with the result that "not a single major cooperative has failed during the last three years." Furthermore—

"When the stabilization chapter in its record has been definitely closed, the public will be forced to recognize the Farm Board's extensive achievements in the promotion of orderly marketing."

The "Red Plot" to Wreck Banks

"A BOLD SCHEME TO WRECK the financial structure of major cities."

It's a Communist plot to start a social revolution by precipitating runs on banks. So say the police who discovered it.

As a result many papers are pouring forth angry denunciations and solemn warnings. But the Philadelphia *Record* hoots:

"If the doctor looks at the baby's rash, diagnoses measles, and tells you it's a Communist plot, don't be surprized. This is the open season for Communist plots."

Exposure of the alleged conspiracy came when Michigan State police raided a hotel room in Pontiac, seeking a man known as George Rowland. As the Associated Press correspondent tells us:

"Capt. Ira H. Marmon of the State police raided his hotel room here and found letters and telegrams which showed the method of operation of the ring, described in some quarters as composed of radicals seeking a nation-wide revolution.

"Clarence L. Smith, prosecuting attorney of Oakland County, declared the plot was 'organized by Communist groups in the United States and backed by Soviets in Russia.'

"Marmon said that Rowland, whose operations are thought to have been under way here a month, was the 'superintendent and director of agitation for Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois.' The campaign of the ring here was directed against the First National Bank, officers of which recently appealed in advertisements to depositors to support the bank after assuring them its condition was sound.

"Letters in Rowland's room seized by Captain Marmon revealed that operatives of the ring were active in Cleveland and Chicago, and reported directly to him. Letters written by the ringleader to the operatives in those two cities contained instructions for the carrying out of campaigns against large banks there and asked for reports on progress made.

"Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First National Bank in Chicago, meanwhile said in that city that reports from practically every large city in the country showed that similar campaigns of rumors have been directed against banks there. He exprest his opinion that the plot was nation-wide.

"Washington advices said the spreading of such rumors against banks is receiving the attention of the United States Secret Service."

HOW the plot was pushed in Pontiac is described by the correspondent:

"Rowland's method of operation in Pontiac, Marmon said, was to select a list of business and professional men from a directory, telephone them as 'a friend' who was returning a favor, and warn them that altho 'I know it's against the law to spread rumors about a bank, you had better get your money out now.'

"When prest for a name, the State police officer said, the telephone informer would refuse to do so, but often would inform the person to whom he was talking that he had secured his information from a bank employee.

"Occasionally the business man was further informed that corporations which had large accounts with the bank had withdrawn them."

"That there is a closely organized party of radicals who seek to undermine the existing form of government in this country is well known," says the Washington *Evening Star*, and *The Christian Science Monitor* declares that those responsible for the bank

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plot "have no place in the United States—whose very liberty makes possible their fiendish assault on its lightly guarded institutions."

"But the raid," points out the Grand Rapids *Press*, "at least has come in time to warn others throughout the United States that the person who gives in to subtle rumor about the nation's financial institutions is electing himself an easy catspaw for the Reds. He is a tool of those whose single-minded intent is to throw the United States into the horror and chaos of a class revolution, destroying the savings and property of all in order to obtain a Soviet despotism."

But the Communist *Daily Worker* retorts with equal vigor. The alleged plot, it says, is "to pave the way for an alibi for a new wave of bank crashes." And—

"Not even the pillaging of the United States Treasury by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to help the banks could stem the tide of failures. When Traylor and others see a new wave of bankruptcies they have to try to divert the anger of the depositors from the big bankers, from the La Salle and Wall Street bandit gangs in some other direction. Hence they try to blame 'radicals' and 'Reds' for effects of the world economic crisis for which Traylor and the capitalists alone are responsible."

And the Philadelphia *Record*, already quoted, says:

"Government agents uncover a Communist plot to weaken confidence in the nation's banks, thus distracting public attention from the failure of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to prevent the closing of nearly a hundred banks in the Middle West recently."

Of course, remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, "so many dramatic 'conspiracy' stories concerning 'Reds' have popped up ever since the war, only to be disproved, that the natural inclination of a reader is to be slightly skeptical." But it adds:

"One must remember that the Bolshevists are given to cunning plots; that Communism must win other countries over to its theories if it is to survive, and that the Russians would not be displeased to see this country go to the financial bowwows.

"The 'plot' should be thoroughly investigated. It is too fraught with danger to be dropt because of a skepticism that may not be justified."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Timely advice for all voters: "Beware of the bull."—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

A chemist says the first alcohol ever distilled was Arabian; which may explain those nights.—*Punch (London).*

Back of Roosevelt's novel proposal of reforestation may have been the idea of throwing Hoover in the shade.—*Wichita Eagle.*

The truck has a rear-vision mirror because the driver can't hear you toot and might miss a good laugh.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

They are selling chemically treated stockings to keep the mosquitoes off. So now milady just turns the hose on them.—*Dallas News.*

A hog's squeal is the only part of him that isn't used, while that is the only part of a gangster that ever proves useful.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The R. F. C. seems likely to change that old campaign slogan of Two Cars in Every Garage to Two Mortgages on Every Home.—*Palm Beach Post.*

Oklahoma couple file for divorce after sixty-two years together on the ground that they can't agree. It is the world's longest argument.—*Dallas News.*

Democrats have indicated their willingness to cooperate with Mr. Hoover in the building of his political fence—they plan to give him the gate.—*Thomaston Times.*

President Hoover has lost a lot of money in recent years. But he's made of sterner stuff than most of us. He'll stick by the Administration.—*Reading (Pa.) Times.*

Judging from the number of alimony husbands in the courts these days, France and England aren't the only ones trying to get a reduction in war debts.—*Palm Beach Post.*

How to torture a geography student: Explain how Roosevelt of New York leads the West's revolt against Eastern domination as represented by Hoover of California.—*The New Yorker.*

His alleged unpopularity with his former subjects must be very largely a myth, as the Government in Madrid has kindly relieved Alfonso of all his stocks and bonds.—*Detroit News.*

Paris, a cable item states, is starting a campaign for harmonious auto horns. Over here most of us have notes enough on the car as it is without bothering about a thing like that.—*Boston Herald.*

The open-handed Reconstruction Finance Corporation has become our most popular institution. This popularity is richly deserved, and we expect it to continue up to the moment when the R. F. C. starts to collect.—*The New Yorker.*

If we'd get the Reds out of the country, maybe we could get the country out of the red.—*Thomaston Times.*

Medical experts are divided as to whether it is safer to kiss or shake hands. That depends.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Anyway, there is some comfort in the fact that the great gasbag *Akron* has no political aspirations.—*St. Joseph News Press.*

"All you need to get back to the farm," says a writer, "is backbone" and some liniment to rub on it.—*Palatka (Fla.) News.*

We apprehend that it will require some effort for a lot of us Democrats to feel at home in a majority party.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

Borah is to be a free agent in the campaign. He will just wander around giving pats on the back and socks on the chin.—*The New Yorker.*

This is no time to give up, remarks a business leader. For some time we've been giving up just as little as possible.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The world's biggest short-cake—the pride of Lebanon, Oregon—held 135,000 berries. Why, oh, why, couldn't we be short like this cake?—*Weston Leader.*

A Wisconsin woman claims to have closed a speak-easy by preaching to the occupants. Churches have been closed that way, too.—*San Diego Union.*

From the campaign speeches, it is already apparent that the nation is certainly going to be saved from something awful in November.—*Palm Beach Post.*

France has put a prohibitive tariff on American prunes. Since the imports of lecturers from there are negligible, it is hard to know how to retaliate.—*Detroit News.*

If the Reconstruction Finance Corporation runs out of people to lend money to, it might give a thought to two very needy national committees.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

Some of the mountains of China have never been penetrated by man, says a travel-writer. American wives, returning from vacations, often find these in kitchen sinks.—*Detroit News.*

Things being as they are, we plan to contribute to the $10,000,000 needed by the major parties for campaign purposes a good round figure. There are seven of them in the sum mentioned.—*Boston Herald.*

A contrivance has now been perfected which can record the heat of a small candle at a distance of twenty miles. It should now be possible to determine the warmth of our enthusiasm for the Ottawa Conference.—*Dublin Opinion.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

The German Elections That "Pleased Everybody"

RIOTING WITH GUNS, KNIVES, AND CLUBS suddenly flared anew in Germany after the Reichstag elections of July 31, which are reported in Berlin press cables to have "pleased all the political factions."

At Koenigsberg Communists retaliated for the attacks by National Socialists a few days earlier, and during the riot that followed, four were stabbed or shot.

A Socialistic laborer, father of ten children, we read in an Associated Press dispatch, was killed at Zweibrücken, when a squad of Nazis leaped upon a group of pedestrians, some of whom had

European photograph

Marking a Forbidden Zone in Berlin

been taunting them. The Nazis beat the crowd with clubs, spades, and stones.

A Reichsbannerman was shot dead by Nazis at Oldendorf. Police arrested 200 armed Nazi storm troops at Frensheim after breaking up a disturbance. Windows of the Hungarian Consulate at Frankfurt-am-Main were smashed by a group of Communists.

At Kiel a bomb exploded in front of a synagog. The wall was damaged, and some windows were broken in a house across the street.

BUT amid all this turmoil Frederick Kuh, chief Berlin correspondent of the United Press, advises us that the results of the election seem to have caused general satisfaction among political leaders. He relates:

"The Right-Wingers are jubilant because their vote drove another and perhaps a last nail in the coffin of democracy.

"The Hitlerites are particularly gratified with their dominating popularity and with the promise of immense political power.

"The Moderates, notably the Catholics and Socialists, are rejoicing because a majority of the electorate opposed a Fascist dictatorship and frustrated the supremacy of combined Right-Wing forces in Parliament, so that Hitler's ambition to achieve lone mastery of Germany was balked.

"Finally, the Communists are slightly dazed at their unexpected success.

"Undoubtedly von Papen foresaw the result of the elections, and hopes to profit by the disunity of the Reichstag to cement his own rule.

"The Government avowedly is averse to erecting unconstitutional dictatorship and must try to piece together a majority out of the Reichstag's jigsaw puzzle.

"This will be possible only if the Catholics can be induced to collaborate with the Hitlerites, either by participation of both in a remodeled Cabinet, or merely by supporting the present régime in Parliament."

RETURNS from the election, as cabled in a copyright dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, show also the comparison with the popular vote for and the representation in the former Reichstag:

	1932 Election		*1930 Election*	
	Vote	*Seats*	*Vote*	*Seats*
"PARTIES OF THE RIGHT				
National Socialists	13,732,777	229	6,401,210	107
Nationalists	2,172,941	37	2,458,497	41
Populists	434,548	7	1,576,149	30
Economic	146,061	2	1,360,585	23
Christian Socialists	364,749	2	856,000	14
Agrarians	228,365	3	1,104,727	16
Totals	17,079,441	280	13,757,168	231
"REPUBLICAN PARTIES				
Socialists	7,951,245	133	8,542,016	143
Catholic Center	4,586,501	76	4,128,929	68
Bavarian People's	1,190,453	22	1,058,556	19
State party	371,378	2	1,322,608	20
Wurttemberg Farmers	96,859	2	.....	...
Totals	14,196,436	235	15,062,109	250
"EXTREME LEFT				
COMMUNISTS	5,278,094	89	4,587,708	77
Grand total (incl. scattering)	36,845,279	604	34,886,000	577

"In the second, and decisive, balloting this year for a German President, held on April 10, Paul von Hindenburg, candidate of the Republican groups, obtained 19,359,642 votes, and Adolf Hitler, candidate of the Right, obtained 13,417,460 votes. Ernst Thaelmann, Communist, was third with 3,706,388 votes."

AMONG cabled editorials from the German press to THE LITERARY DIGEST we find the Independent-Democratic *Berliner Tageblatt* claiming that even if the whole Right Wing supports von Papen he will have only a minority following, and it avers:

"In government circles it is stated that the elections furnished the Government a basis upon which fruitful work is possible.

"Unfortunately, they have not indicated which fact it was that inspired this government optimism.

"The general impression, contrary to the Government's opinion, is that the von Papen Cabinet can not obtain a more secure basis in the new Reichstag than it would have had in the old. Even if the whole Right Wing supports von Papen, he will have merely a minority following."

The *Koelnische Zeitung* (People's party) holds that there can be no majority in the Reichstag without the cooperation of the Catholic party. Indeed, it claims:

"The Catholics are indispensable to a majority. Should they refuse to cooperate, it would render a parliamentary régime impossible, forcing the Government to rely upon Article 48, and possibly soon to resort to new elections.

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"We can not believe that the Catholics favor such a development. Hence the Catholics' task for the time being is to tolerate the Cabinet."

MEANWHILE, a government proclamation issued at Berlin is said to indicate that Chancellor von Papen expects to continue in office indefinitely, for it is stated:

"The results of the election were no surprize and confirmed the estimate the von Papen Government previously made of the political situation, especially regarding the Communists, whose increased following proved the danger Communism would have represented had not the Government taken a hand.

"The election proves, furthermore, that there is no clear majority in the Reichstag, and that no party will be able to establish one. Therefore the Reichstag must return to its original task, namely, constructive legislation."

How Adolf Hitler, fiery leader of the Nazis, rejoiced in the elections results may be gathered from a declaration he made at Munich to his party comrades; he said:

"A great victory has been achieved. The National Socialist party now has risen to be overwhelmingly the strongest party in the Reichstag.

"This achievement stands alone in our history. It is the result of incomparable labor and continued perseverance. No single person deserves the credit for this great success of our movement, and we must not rest on our laurels, but continue our duty to fight with renewed energy."

French press opinions cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST show a certain alarm at the strength shown by the Hitlerites. Premier Herriot's mouthpiece, the Radical *l'Ere Nouvelle*, makes the prediction that:

"Von Schleicher must decide either to placate or break the Hitler forces. Therefore, the fate of Germany definitely is in the hands of the Reichswehr.

"Under such circumstances Germany's future appears somber and grave. The Reich's policy is controlled by the man who proclaimed the necessity that the German Army be restored to its old prestige."

Meanwhile, the Communist Paris *Humanité* rejoices that the German Communists gained thirteen seats and cast more than 5,000,000 votes.

Along the same line is the remark of the Moscow *Pravda*, official organ of the Soviet Communist party, which declares:

"Germany's Communist party will bend all its energy now to unloose revolutionary outbreaks against Fascism and Capitalism."

IN England the London *Times* observes that altho the German Government is undoubtedly monarchistic in tendency, it "probably has no present intention of attempting drastic changes in the Constitution." It must for the moment "renounce the rôle of reformer and diplomatist for the work of the policeman."

The London *News-Chronicle* thinks that the rioting of the Nazis makes surer the position of the von Papen Government:

"The brutal rioting in which the Nazis have indulged makes it still easier for von Papen and his friends to represent themselves as indispensable to guarantee order.

"The only thing they seem now to have to fear is that the Nazis may overdo it and spoil the Government's Communist bogy by showing that they are much more dangerous to peace and order than are the Communists."

Foreign Sympathy for the B. E. F.

THE EXPULSION OF THE BONUS ARMY from Washington with tanks, tear-gas bombs, sabers, and bayonets amazes editors in foreign lands, and prompts some of them to bitter comment on the American Government.

On the other hand, cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST indicate, as the London *Evening Standard* says, a feeling that while the situation is extraordinary, it is not surprizing, because "if you dangle a sum of ready money before any class of men, you give them an incentive to organize themselves to obtain it." The London *Evening News* thinks that the eviction of the Bonus Army was "unfortunate," but it adds:

"The moral is plain. A show of arms can, and generally does, secure peace. The cannon is not merely the final argument of kings: it still is the final arbitrator of human dissension."

European photograph

Harking Back to the Old Days of Frederick of Prussia

A Frederickian band playing during a campaign rally of Hugenberg, German National Leader.

That the Bonus Army will come back to Washington when Congress reassembles is the belief of the Manchester *Guardian*, which has words of praise for the good behavior of the men:

"Their conduct on the whole had been wonderfully pacific. They did nothing wrong but to stay where they were not wanted. Their headquarters at Anacostia were burned down, but that will not prevent them coming back when Congress reassembles.

"It has been an extraordinary and unhappy affair. But in a country where the relief of destitution is not among the functions of the Government it is inevitable that the protests of the destitute should be spectacular."

THERE isn't any doubt in the mind of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* that the Administration made a mistake in employing force against the B. E. F. It concedes that the Bonus Army had become rather a nuisance. Yet, it argues:

"Altho political agitators incited the veterans' army to seek to use violence to gain their bonus payment, and altho lately the army has developed into a public nuisance constantly menacing the Government's authority, the use of troops against the ex-service men has made an unfavorable impression, and probably will help the Democrats in their election campaign."

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Bolivia and Paraguay Lock Horns Again

WOMEN WEPT IN THE STREETS, men cheered wildly, and boys in their teens joined veterans in the rush to recruiting stations after the youthful cadets of Paraguay's National Military Academy marched to the war drums that called them to fight against Bolivia when Congress had authorized general mobilization.

This march of the cadets through the capital's streets was said to be the last before they started for the Gran Chaco region, over which there has been dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay for a long, long time.

The name Gran Chaco, it is pointed out in the press, "means hunting-ground, and is applied to all the vast and ill-explored wilderness stretching from the eastern slope of the Andes far east to the Paraná River and the north of it to its tributary, the Paraguay."

While President José P. Guggiari was summoning all Paraguay, even old men, women, and children, "to stand erect as one man," and help the Army in the Gran Chaco frontier conflict with Bolivia, Asuncion United Press dispatches relate that several hundred women in the town of Concepcion appealed to the Government for permission to take up arms "in defense of the fatherland," as did their grandmothers in the struggle against Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, almost seventy years ago.

The women all took an oath, we are told further, not to use rouge, powder, or perfume until "the Chaco is freed from the Bolivian invader."

From the New York *Herald Tribune*

Where an Old Conflict Is Revived

Map of the Gran Chaco region in South America over whose boundaries Bolivia and Paraguay are again in dispute.

MEANWHILE United Press dispatches from La Paz, Bolivia, report an announcement of the Government that Bolivia holds herself ready to settle her dispute with Paraguay "by force of arms."

Bolivia, as is well known, insists that she must have an outlet to the sea, and in her official statement to the neutral nations trying to pacify the disputants, Bolivia declares: "We have the right to a bank of the River Paraguay." The Bolivian Government states further:

"We are not interested in negotiations which do not define the fundamental question. Bolivia desires a final solution of the dispute, and does not want to be continually on guard in the Chaco, repulsing Paraguayan advances.

"For this reason the country is reacting with all forces to solve the dispute, even by force of arms. We are defending territory that is ours historically. We have the right to a bank of the River Paraguay."

La Paz press cables remind us also that land-locked Bolivia has long sought an outlet for her products to the sea, and, it is pointed out:

"The river running through the disputed Chaco region would help solve the problem. The borders of the nation are more than 700 miles from the Atlantic and a scant seventy-five miles from the Pacific. Efforts to find an outlet to the Pacific have offered no hope of success."

But just when the alarms of war were reverberating over the globe came press cables from Geneva announcing the willingness of Paraguay to submit the Gran Chaco dispute with Bolivia to arbitration.

The League transmitted a note from Paraguay to the Bolivian Government, with a covering letter, and asked what Bolivia would do.

Apparently marking a change in the attitude of the Bolivian Government, the Foreign Ministry's reply to the peace plea of the League of Nations said:

"In the face of the appeal of the League, my Government declares it does not refuse pacific measures designed to solve the conflict within the express limitations of the neutral conference at Washington."

All this time the Latin-American press was highly excited over the situation. Cabled editorials to THE LITERARY DIGEST from Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, reveal *El Orden* as charging that Bolivia "prefers to end the conflict with arms," and "hence we must prepare for war." Similar in view is *El Diario* of Asuncion, which alleges:

"The present aggression of Bolivia ends Paraguayan patience. We have been forced to abandon our desires for peace. It is now necessary to repel the invaders severely."

Cabled editorials to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the Bolivian press show an equally high editorial temperature. For instance, *El Diario* of La Paz asserts flatly:

"It would be the gravest irreparable error on the part of the Paraguayan politicians to endeavor to cut off Bolivia's access to the River Plata. No neutral country can deny this claim to existence, which is the birthright of all free nations."

THEN *La Razon*, also of the Bolivian capital, states its case to the world in no uncertain terms:

"Through the neutral commission the continent will soon be exerting considerable friendly pressure on Bolivia to reach a suspension of what they term hostilities, but which only signify for us justice and retaliation for offenses."

While these excited discussions were going on in the press of Bolivia and of Paraguay, Washington press dispatches reported that on August 3—

"The United States and eighteen sister nations of the Americas joined in extending the Hoover "Non-Recognition" Doctrine—outlawing territories acquired by force of arms—to the New World.

"In a declaration rivaling in importance the Monroe Doctrine, these nations declared they would not recognize the legality of territorial gains attained by force.

"The intended effect of the move was to end territorial imperialism in the western hemisphere. The Bolivian-Paraguayan dispute over the Gran Chaco offered the opportunity for this momentous declaration.

"In a note to the two quarreling nations, the United States and eighteen other Pan-American countries declared that if either disputant took the Chaco district by force, its conquest would not be recognized.

"Representatives of the nineteen American nations met at the State Department and signed the representations with the authority of their Governments."

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An Iowa Artist Discovers Iowa

AT LAST HE DISCOVERED his own home State.

And this discovery of Iowa, with its dull prairie landscape, its farms where hogs and corn are raised, has made a real artist out of Grant Wood.

He had studied in Munich; he had mingled with American expatriates in Montparnasse; he had been inspired to imitate various French modernists. But not until he began to look at his own native Iowa with his own eyes did Grant Wood really find himself.

This story is told in *Creative Art* (New York) by Marquis W. Childs, who finds in the career of Grant Wood an object lesson for all young American painters. "Stay at home and learn to see the people and the country around you!"—this is its implied moral. The *Creative Art* writer stresses:

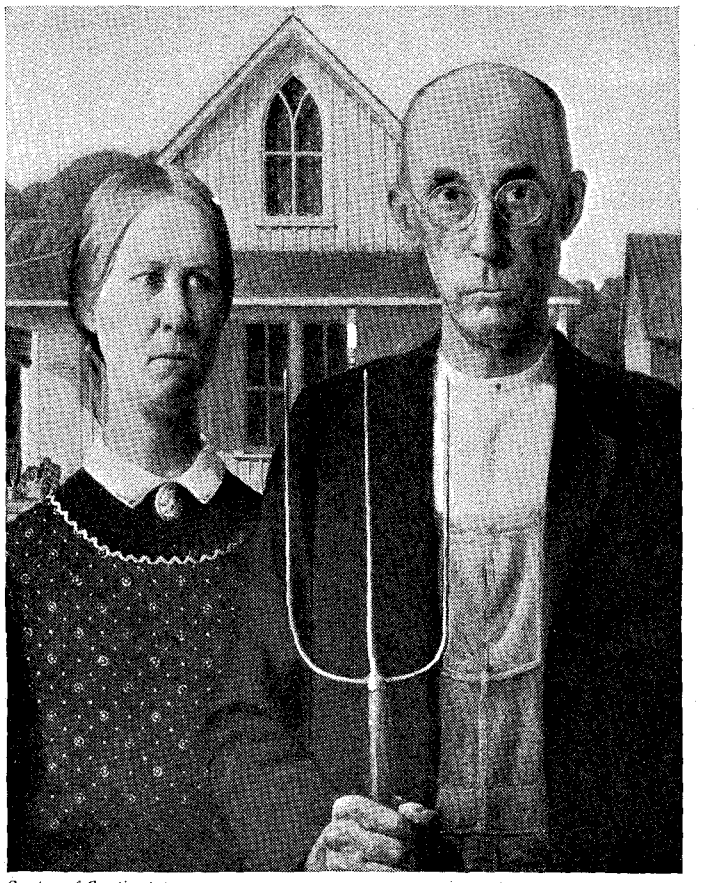
"His stubborn, dogged rediscovery of his environment is so striking, that it is perhaps permissible to look beyond technical development to the story of the painter in relation to an Iowa community.

"With the exception of the years of study and the customary European interludes, Mr. Wood has always lived and painted in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

"Moreover, and this is an even more remarkable achievement, he has lived by his painting.

"For nearly fifteen years he did pictures that were facile and gracious and skilful; now under the influence of one Frenchman, now of another.

"He was not satisfied with his work, but it was the direction in which he had been forced to go."



Courtesy of *Creative Art*

"American Gothic"

Hearts of gold beat beneath the bleak exteriors in this canvas by Grant Wood, now on view in the Art Institute of Chicago.

WHAT finally opened Grant Wood's eyes at last? In Germany he had been imprest by the "primitives"—those untutored, medieval artists who painted the stories of the New Testament in terms of their own countryside, their own neighbors and kinsfolk. As he journeyed homeward back to Iowa, Grant Wood regretted that the twentieth-century American painter didn't have the same opportunity. Then, to follow further the story told by Marquis Childs in *Creative Art:*

"Back in his own environment after so long an absence, it was as tho he had acquired a special quality of vision; something in the Iowa landscape and in the very costume of the Iowans he saw for the first time; a quality angular, stern, and yet, within certain confines, rich and highly colored, something that was expressive, he began to feel, of Iowa.

"He sat down at once and did a portrait which he has called 'Woman With Plants.' That first departure from his former style has a marked quality of the Middle West, of Iowa, which is the very quintessence of the middle of America.

"A woman stares off into space with the distant, far-off, bleak look that one associates with pioneer women; she holds in her hands the sharp, spiky plants that one sees in the windows of Iowa farmhouses.

"Everything in the picture is sharp, clearly defined, except for the wavering line of light on the horizon, the line that separates the prairie from the thin blue sky."

This was a radical departure from everything Grant Wood had ever before painted. He had been taught to slash on paint for broad, sweeping effects. He discovered that his bent was for the very opposite. Teachers had discouraged his painstaking, breathless care. But after his artistic "rebirth," Grant Wood, we read in *Creative Art*, decided to paint exactly as he wanted to:

"He had a thorough house cleaning, and discarded all the coy figurines and the brilliant stuffs he had been painting so long.

"He had at last seen Iowa, and now he was going to try to paint it.

"This course has brought him singular success. Not only has his old public, the Cedar Rapids public, followed him with enthusiasm, but he has won much wider recognition.

"Partly this came through one of his first paintings in the new manner, 'American Gothic.'

"This picture is bold and challenging.

"It is Iowa, grim, bleak, angular, with a touch of humor and a heart of gold.

"The picture is built up with the most minute and faithful care, detail upon detail.

"The use of color is accurate, forceful, and direct.

"The design is simple and expressive.

"Here were costume and setting admirably adapted to the artist's purpose, and he did not hesitate to use them.

"It is perhaps not too much to say that the resulting picture could have been painted only in Iowa and by an Iowan; that is, by a painter who had somehow managed to strike a balance between two inheritances, Calvinism and a good digestive system.

"Appropriately the picture was purchased by the Art Institute in Chicago.

"In his revolt, Mr. Wood had advanced even further, to embrace what must be the ultimate heresy.

"Not only was he interested in subject-matter as subject-matter, but he held that the artist might legitimately concern himself with the topical.

"He became interested in Currier and Ives prints and other pictorial records of American life.

"He began to think that one of the functions of the American artist was to record the passing scene; that hitherto the American artist had had too toplofty an idea of his own rôle; with the result that his work had become completely divorced from general understanding."

ONE noteworthy result of this "new freedom" from esthetic pose is the painting of "The Birthplace of Herbert Hoover," a topical canvas that has attracted nation-wide attention. Humor is also found by the *Creative Art* critic in "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere":

"Here the artist has taken a folk myth and presented it in

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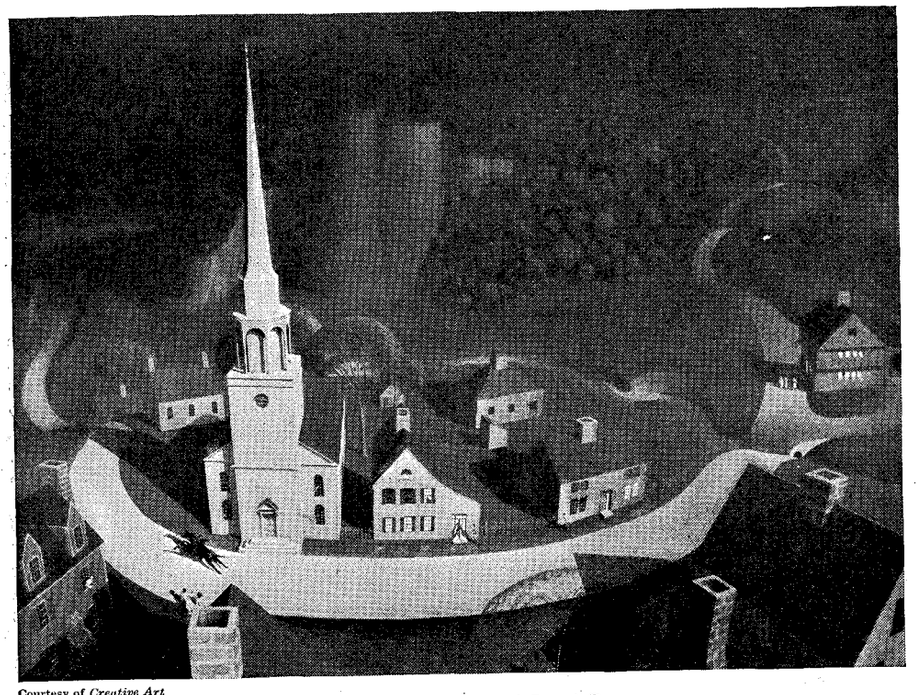
cinematic form; the mythopeic faculty of the American mind in paint. It is done in deep blues, blue-back, and blue-gray. It is gay and delightful, and yet crisp and keen-edged; the artist was so sure of his intention that he avoided sentimentality, false humor."

Now that this Iowan has discovered Iowa, concludes Marquis W. Childs, he intends to stay there:

"He will remain in Iowa, which is Iowa's gain.

"Already two young painters of promise have followed his example and have begun to paint what they see about them instead of rushing off to the Rotonde and the Dôme in Paris.

"To all such manifestations Mr. Wood lends unobtrusive encouragement. Any future account of the artistic rediscovery of America must include his contribution."



Courtesy of *Creative Art*

That Midnight Ride of Paul Revere

Sly humor creeps into this "topical" canvas by Cedar Rapids's own "primitive" painter.

First Aid for "Mikemasters"

BEFORE WINDING THEMSELVES UP for the microphone, announcers—or "mikemasters" (suggested in a Topeka paper as a preferable designation for a new profession)—might profitably heed the advice on spoken English now given by Sir Frank Benson.

Compressing the wisdom of a lifetime, this veteran British actor and director sends a few simple precepts on the enunciation of English to the Manchester *Guardian*. Here is the gist of his message:

"On the variety and euphony of vowel tones, together with the articulation and framing of the consonants, depends the charm of speech and the music and meaning of poetry.

"The right use in daily speech of vowels and consonants, involving as it does due exercise of the nose, mouth, teeth, throat, and the lungs, movement and gesture of the whole body, contributes in no small measure to our health.

"To discuss fully the subject of elocution would require a volume; sufficient for the would-be clear speaker will be a few simple precepts:

"1. Take breath whenever you can, as in swimming or running, using the whole breathing apparatus nature has given you.

"2. Learn to control the intake and output of breath.

"3. Don't stiffen your muscles; 'use all gently'; exercise lips, teeth, jaws, and throat in dental, labial, and guttural sounds; open your mouth. Never listen to the sound of your own voice; a golden maxim."

Must Broadway Take a Back Seat?

COURTEOUSLY YET FIRMLY Broadway is now invited to take a back seat.

According to Barrett H. Clark, guide and champion of young American playwrights, New York's Broadway in the coming ten years will cease to be the producing center of new plays, and will take its theatrical fare from the country at large.

New York's eclipse as drama dictator of the nation will be precipitated by the economic crisis, claims Mr. Clark. Experimental producing in New York is now impossible, he insists; it has financially ruined enterprising producers, and has driven young talent to Hollywood. As summarized by Burns Mantle, in a special article in the Chicago *Tribune*, here is Barrett Clark's diagnosis of Broadway's malady:

"Broadway is no longer in a position to dictate a choice of productions, nor yet to make the productions once it has made a choice.

"In addition to having lost their capital, old-time producers have also lost their courage and their sense of values.

"In innumerable instances they are forced to submit any manuscript in which they are interested to bank boards and trustees, to mortgagers and receivers, whose interest in the theater is not only depressingly recent but utterly superficial, and whose judgment of play manuscripts is even worse than that of the managers."

MR. CLARK is convinced that good plays are going the rounds of Broadway managers, but that many of these do not recognize a good play when they see one. "These same managers go on complaining that they are in despair of finding good, new, original plays!" As Mr. Mantle explains the deadlock:

"We have the playwrights, we have the plays, we can depend upon audiences if the entertainment is worth while—but the means of play production are clogged, and bankrupt Broadway is in no position to do much of anything about it.

"In this dilemma, Mr. Clark sees an opportunity for the provincial theater [speaking geographically]; for the Little and Community, the college and university playhouses, the non-professional and semi-professional, and I assume such professional stock companies as might be interested, of which he has already sounded out perhaps a hundred scattered over the country, and which are capable of producing competently if not brilliantly the best plays of the best playwrights."

THE old tradition among playwrights that a play is never produced until it has been staged in or about Broadway must be discarded, insists Mr. Clark. He seeks closer cooperation between playwrights and community theaters. If a theater can show itself competent to produce a new and untried play, Mr. Clark promises to furnish an interesting, unhackneyed script.

Many leading playwrights applaud. To follow Burns Mantle's account, Eugene O'Neill has approved the plan of submitting new plays to the provincial theaters without waiting for a Broadway indorsement:

"If it can be worked out with the full cooperation of the best community theaters, it should be of immense service to the future of the American theater."

Sidney Howard also questions Broadway's leadership:

"Everything I see seems passé in the most jaded sense.

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"To free the playwright of this atmosphere is certainly to benefit the health of playwriting.

"The alleged native drama will be more native when it sees the light and takes its first steps in hardier neighborhoods and under a more selfless tradition. The theater can not enjoy its proper lease on life unless it is a part of the public's life."

NEW YORK has demonstrated that it can not supply the dramatic needs of the country, Arthur Hopkins writes to Barrett Clark—"neither can it be the voice of the people of all parts." Moreover: "To look upon New York as the birthplace of all American drama would be like making Columbia University the seat of all American learning."

Owen Davis, who has already released one new play for little-theater production, gives hearty support:

"To-day, when only really fine plays are worth producing at all, it seems to be good business to bring them to a spot where there is taste enough to appreciate them.

"The hope of the theater in America is the increased production of sound plays, and I know of no more important work than that of showing our writers and the public that New York City is not the American theater—it's just a town."

Among non-professional and semi-professional playhouses interested in acting as nurseries for untried plays, Burns Mantle lists Gilmor Brown's Pasadena Playhouse, Garrett Leverton's Northwestern University group at Evanston, Illinois; Syracuse University, the Little Theater of St. Louis, Frederic McConnell's Playhouse in Cleveland, Western Reserve University, Duluth Little Theater, Dartmouth College, University of Iowa, with Prof. E. C. Mabie directing; University of Minnesota, Little Theater of Birmingham, University of Denver, with Walter Sinclair enthusiastically planning an original play season; Little Theater of Akron, Ohio; Little Theater of El Paso, Texas; University of Nebraska, Jasper Deeters' Hedgerow Theater at Moylan Rose Valley, Pennsylvania; the Parrish Players of Stony Creek, Connecticut; and the Little Theater of Dallas, Texas.

The Cover

TRULY typical of the painting of Daniel Garber is the picture reproduced on our cover this week. Born in 1880, the youngest son of an Indiana farmer who had migrated from Pennsylvania, this artist soon returned to the eastern State. There he has rooted his talent, painting and teaching in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

A catalog of an exhibition of his work at the Macbeth Galleries in New York sums up Daniel Garber's appeal:

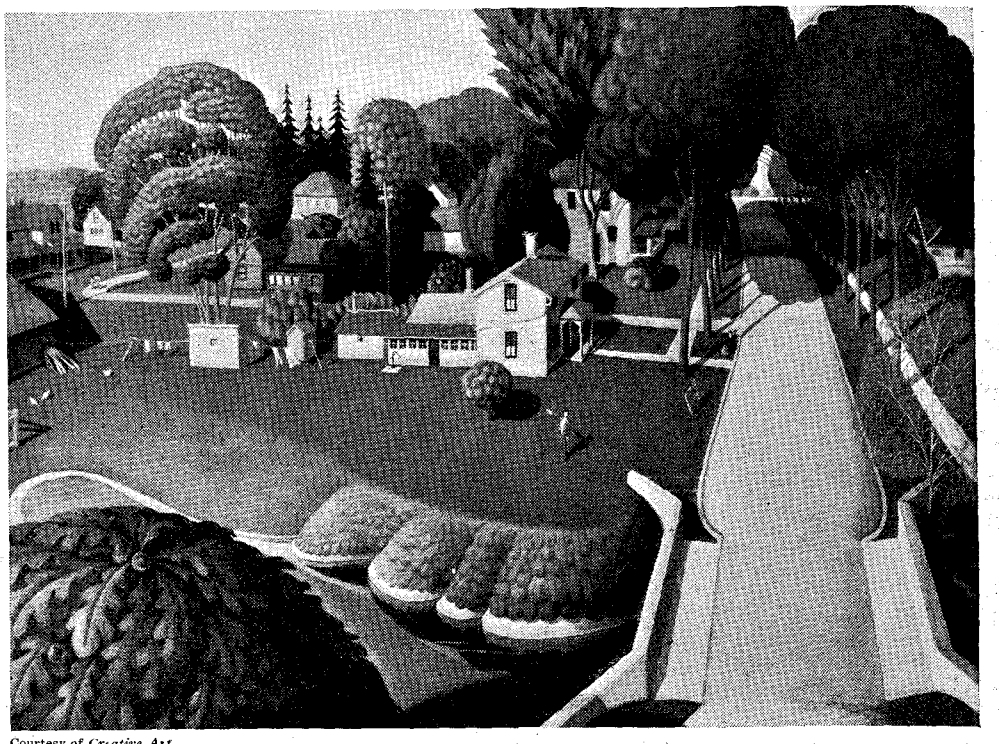
"Trees are the motif of a Garber landscape. Few other American artists have so successfully transplanted them to canvas. He is famed for his sycamores and elms; and, through innumerable tree characterizations, he has developed a decorative style of designing his pictures, giving great attention to tree form and pattern. In general he delights in using the old houses of Pennsylvania for his material.

"With sincerity, he couples spontaneity—a quality rare in work of the delicacy and completeness with which he depicts his chosen subjects. For twenty-four years Daniel Garber has lived in a wild glen in the Cuttalossa of the Delaware Valley (a few miles from New Hope on the Pennsylvania side)."

Now Begins Our Olympiad

NO MATTER WHAT THE POSTAGE-STAMPS say, the Olympiad is about to begin, for the word means the period between Olympic games, not the contests themselves.

When the United States Post-office issued stamps inscribed "Xth Olympiad, Los Angeles, 1932," it thumbed its official nose at dictionaries and lexicographers, according to the New York *Evening Post*.



Courtesy of *Creative Art*

The Birthplace of Herbert Hoover

Grant Wood "discovered" this Iowa farmhouse at West Branch where our President was born on August 10, 1874.

Perturbed at this gesture, the metropolitan daily appealed to our own Dr. Frank Vizetelly. "Far be it from me to criticize the United States Government," replied the editor of the Standard Dictionary, pointing out that Americans are notoriously lawbreakers in the use of words. As quoted in *The Evening Post*, Dr. Vizetelly explained:

"The American people will spread their fingers and thumb their noses at the dictionaries. The word, having been in common misuse this long, probably will continue that way."

DR. VIZETELLY doesn't believe that editors, lexicographers, or even college professors will ever be able to force the purist definition of the word on the general public:

"'We, the people, having firmly established our right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, have decided upon a common usage of this word, and no self-constituted authority can tell us how we shall use it,' is probably the answer you'd get if you tried to do anything about the matter."

In his forthcoming volume, "How to Use English," a guide to correct speech and writing, Dr. Vizetelly, who is himself a champion of creative expression as opposed to pedantic purism, takes up the misuse of the word Olympiad:

"The term *Olympiad* is used erroneously, in modern revivals, to designate the games themselves. The correct form to use is 'the *Olympian* games' or 'the *Olympic* games.'

"*Olympiad* designates *the period of four years* between two successive celebrations of the Olympic games. By these intervals the Greeks reckoned time up to A.D. 394. The first of these intervals is taken as dating from the year 776 B. C."

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The Bogy of a Revolution

THE REVOLUTION—WHEN WILL IT COME?

Vague forebodings of a coming class struggle are heard on the street, in the Pullmans, in the clubs, at the soda-fountain and elsewhere that men stop to pass the time of day.

That it will come, indeed is on the way, is taken for granted by many who accept as gospel all they hear.

But revolutions are not made in a day. They require long preparation and united action, control over forces fired by the spirit of revolt, some one to lead. And there are no signs of these, we are told, on the political horizon of the United States.

Wide World photograph

A "Hooverville" That Was

This makeshift settlement, near St. Louis, Missouri, was home, sweet home to 200 unemployed before Ol' Man River rose and swept it away. The "Hoovervilles" of the country, we are told, show no signs of revolution.

True, men are hungry, millions are unemployed, other millions living in fear that they will be cast from their salaried moorings. Bread riots may come—have happened—but a bread riot is not a revolution.

As if by a common inspiration, several magazines devote articles to a discussion of the possibility of this revolution. They indicate that there is no substance behind the whispers of a threatening outbreak. The American temper is not inclined to organized revolt. Men tighten their belts and hope for the best, the while they accept the help of their neighbors.

DON'T go to the bread lines and the mill towns if you want to hear discussions of the coming revolution, writes George Soule in *Harper's Magazine*. Go, instead, into Park Avenue, Wall Street, or the gatherings of young literary men. It is there that you will hear the vague, but ominous, talk of what is going to happen. Searching for actual flesh-and-blood revolutionary proletarians is a thankless task.

Of course, there may be bread riots when relief funds run out, as they almost certainly will, believes Mr. Soule. But bread riots are not necessarily revolution. The most solid gains of the revolutionary faith are among the intellectuals, but the upheaval to which they look forward is not imminent. A class struggle does not now threaten to split the American people and lead to the triumph of the downtrodden workers.

In one sense of the word, says Mr. Soule, we are in the midst of a great social revolution. "But a hard-boiled look at the facts indicates that the prevalent popular beliefs about what a revolution is and how it comes about are naive and unscientific."

A true revolution, writes Mr. Soule, who is one of the editors of *The New Republic*, takes many years, even generations in the making. Oppression of certain large classes by others, uprising of the opprest, repression, disillusionment, reform from above, accession to power of moderate revolutionaries, and lastly, but not always necessarily, violence and dictatorship by an extremist minority.

"THE most efficient advocates of the new order," says Mr. Soule, "will not be unwashed day laborers from the steel mills but white-collared citizens from Main Street. There will be general acknowledgment, except among a few capitalists, corporation presidents, politicians, members of patriotic societies, and the more densely ignorant strata, that a society governed by competition, unchecked private acquisition of wealth, and lack of intelligent foresight and planning, is injurious, ridiculous and outmoded."

A shift of the governing powers will take place, probably by constitutional means. Then will come the test of the moderate reformers who have gained power, when it will be decided whether the irreconcilable forces will gain the ascendency. But Mr. Soule is sure of one thing:

"As long as people wait for the downtrodden and the hopeless to produce a revolution, the revolution is far away. Revolutions are made, not by the weak, the unsuccessful, or the ignorant, but by the strong and the informed. They are processes, not merely of decay and destruction, but of advance and building. An old order does not disappear until a new order is ready to take its place."

AFTER an absence of fifteen years, during which time he has been intimately identified with the inner circles of politics in China, George E. Sokolsky returns to the American scene. In those fifteen years, he tells us in *The Atlantic*, he has witnessed as many revolutions, civil wars, drastic and sudden social and economic changes. Here conditions are different.

"Revolution," says Mr. Sokolsky, "will not come to the United States, because there seems to be in this country an automatic process for the redistribution of wealth and economic power, and because there is no Army."

Also the sectionalism of Congress gives the United States an unusual security. "As long as men telephone to Congress, there will be no street fighting in the United States." The redistribution of wealth resulting from the depression is another safety-valve. "The apparently rich have been stimulated to a type of class consciousness by their leaders, who adjured them to keep

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revolution from the door by sharing. The country has been covered by 'I Will Share' and 'Stamp Out Want' signs. Men really sought to share. Their motives were mixed, but the sharing was genuine."

This sharing by charity may, to the unthinking, partake of religious duty, says Mr. Sokolsky, "but its economic effect is to keep money moving, so that he who can not earn may still eat." Finally, writes Mr. Sokolsky:

"Revolution requires temper, and the American is without temper. He turns on the radio and listens to the mouthings of Amos 'n' Andy. He can smile at a jest while his children are fed in public schools at the expense, often, of inadequately paid school-teachers. He can vote for Tammany officials in New York in spite of his high rents, which their extravagance and dishonesty have made inevitable. He can reelect the Congressman who voted for a tariff which has reduced his foreign trade, and therefore his chances of recovery. He can even grow enthusiastic over bootleg whisky. He can argue that the depression hits rich and poor alike. He still scans the stock-market lists and wonders where he can borrow some money to get in on the present low levels. He is carried away by a slogan, 'Don't sell America short.' He even believes that the repeal of Prohibition will save his economic structure."

In short, he is stupid—"as simple as a Russian peasant in his intellectual process." He has forgotten what his Yankee ancestor knew—that a nation is prosperous only when its citizens save enough liquid assets during boom periods to take up the slack in times of depression, and that the safest man, economically, is not the one with a millionaire's equity in paper profits, but the one with a middleman's interest in protected savings. So:

"As long as every American believes that he has as many chances as John D. Rockefeller to become a millionaire, to join a country club, and to get into the upper social brackets, he will not become a revolutionist. Hungry, he will pull in his belt. Annoyed, he will demand beer. Despairing, he will telephone his Congressman. He is what the Russians call a Kerenskyist—a man who takes it on the chin, smiling."

But will they smile in "Hooverville" this winter? "Hooverville" is the name they give to the shanty towns that have sprung up on public dumps and vacant areas in most of the large cities of the country.

"If you had told me when I come to this country that now I live here like dis, I shot you dead." It was a Slav, who had been in this country thirty years, and lost touch with his grown sons, talking to Charles R. Walker. Mr. Walker, who has written several books about the worker and his problems, has some forebodings. He finds unrest, he tells us in *The Forum*, within the factory as well as without. In addition to the wage cuts made necessary by the depression, there have been, in some instances, secret cuts, a speeding up of production, an increase in the number of working hours—grinding the toiler down to make more profit for the mill or mine. He has others besides his own to "help out," and a dozen would take his job if he didn't submit.

"I think," writes Mr. Walker, "we may look for increasing outbursts this winter, exprest in spontaneous unions, demonstrations, marches, and strikes. And unless I underestimate the wisdom of our company superintendents, we may anticipate that most of them will be met by tear gas and bullets."

Another to call the roll of the possibilities for revolution and receive a negative answer is Stuart Chase, writer on sociological subjects. He sees a need for change, but, he writes in *The New Republic*, "we are reasonably safe in concluding that there will be no organized revolution in these United States for the present; certainly not until the working class has acquired a set of principles, developed leaders, and enormously extended its union organization." But, he warns, if other roads do not advance us, we may take the left road to-morrow. "Long periods of deflation breed revolution."

Bringing Christ to Parliament

IT WOULD HAVE SOUNDED MATTER-OF-FACT in any pulpit. But it was unusual, dramatic, coming from the lips of two Members of Parliament, one of them a former Prime Minister, in the House of Commons.

What! Have every Act of Parliament tested by the Gospel!

People rubbed their eyes when they read the suggestion in the Hansard verbatim report of the debate in the House on the Labor party's motion censuring the Government for having failed to restore prosperity and deal with unemployment. The London *Christian World* printed it, and it is reprinted by *The Christian Evangelist* (Disciples of Christ).

Said George Lansbury, Laborite:

"The last thing I want to say is this, and I ask the House to forgive me, because I know that in this case, probably, I ought not to say it; but I am my age, and I have not a long number of years, perhaps only days or weeks—[An Hon. Member: 'Oh, no! plenty of time']—I want to say something which is very much on my mind and which, I hope, the House will take in the spirit in which I am going to say it.

"I sit at home occasionally on Sunday evenings and hear Pat McCormick. I heard previously a doctor, whose name I forget, lecturing on the subject which is now before the House. Both of them said that what was needed was a new spirit in life, something which would bind men and women together in the bonds of comradeship and brotherhood.

"I said to my wife, 'I wish all the House of Commons could hear this,' and I meant it, because, believe me, that is the root thing I wish to say this afternoon. This old world is in its present condition because we have all been living—all of us, you and I and everybody—the wrong way. We thought that we did the best for ourselves by only thinking of ourselves. We believed that the aim of life was what we got and not what we gave.

"I believe that the British Parliament and the British nation, if they really believe in the Gospel and in doing to others as they would be done unto, could lead the world in a new campaign. I have tried to put this point of view to meetings all over the country for twenty-odd years or more.

"The poor people listen to it. Lots of people believe it, but they do not see their way to do it. You believe it, and if you have the will, believe me, you can do it. We can do it if we have the will, but it must be done on the basis of working in the service of one another, and none of us asking from the world more than we are prepared, according to our ability, to give back to the world."

Said Mr. Baldwin, Conservative:

"I am sure that the right honorable gentleman need make no apology to the House for the concluding words of his speech. I know that they will find an echo in many hearts throughout the House, and I think I can say that I have advocated, perhaps not so ably as the right honorable gentleman this afternoon, the general principles of what he has said on many platforms during the last twelve or fourteen years."

A Japanese Tribute to Missionaries

JAPAN still acknowledges a debt to Christian missionaries, however she may be otherwise prejudiced against the West.

"One is struck by the outstanding proof of the great debt owed to the foreign missionaries, whose generous devotion has played an important part in medical relief, the care of orphans, prison reform, and temperance movements," says the Osaka *Mainichi*, in referring to a celebration marking fifty years of missionary effort in Western Japan. "They have risked their health, indeed their lives, in helping victims of tuberculosis and leprosy, something that even the countrymen of these unfortunates had not attempted on a large scale."

To this Dr. Suzuki, Japanese Home Minister, added his hope that "these foreign workers will continue to pursue their humanitarian work in order that they may further contribute toward the peace of mankind and the happiness of society."

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Is the Collection Plate a One-Way Street?

THE PEOPLE OF BELOIT had something to talk about when Councilman E. R. Branigan demanded the return of the dollar he had dropt in the collection plate of the Second Congregational Church.

He said he had heard a political harangue instead of a sermon for the good of his soul, and that the dollar had been obtained from him under false pretenses. The collection, it seems, had been taken up before the sermon was delivered.

At last accounts, Mr. Branigan hadn't got his dollar back.

It's quite an interesting and unusual story. It seems, according to the news accounts, that Councilman Branigan, majority leader of the City Council, had fired the city manager, health officer, chief of police, and other office-holders, and generally disturbed the even tenor of the little manufacturing city of Wisconsin. And when he and several of the ousted officials went to church the following Sunday they heard the Rev. H. A. Studebaker deliver a sermon on "Civic Righteousness," which had some pretty plain talk in it.

"Beloit," said Mr. Studebaker, as the Beloit *Daily News* quotes him, "faces not a political, but a moral, debacle." Here is some more that Mr. Branigan heard:

"We are witnessing a demonstration of asinine misgovernment, unfairness, miscarriage of justice—a saturnalia of demagogery that makes us sick at heart.

"We are living in the midst of a stench that disgusts every decent and honorable citizen. Shame sits upon our brows like a fresh crown of thorns. Our faces blush when we think of the good men whom we as voters repudiated. Our fair city is mocked in the market-places of our neighbors, decency is outraged, and honorable men are embarrassed to explain how it came to be."

SAYING that his money had been obtained under false pretenses and that he had been "taken for a ride," Mr. Branigan wanted his dollar back. A few days later *The Daily News* reports him as voting for a resolution condemning him for "conduct unbecoming a councilman and evidencing a very low conception of fair play and good sportsmanship." The resolution had reference to Mr. Branigan's summary discharge of several of the city officials.

Here is a unique idea, says the Troy *Record*. "First, the councilman implies that the offering in a church is payment for a preachment, not a contribution for the maintenance of worship. Second, he implies that the congregation is the judge as to whether any service is worth the price. And, finally, he implies that a clergyman's preaching can be and should be controlled absolutely by his congregation, making him an automaton and giving him no leeway beyond the strict limitations of his most limited hearers."

But let us suppose that the councilman's views are correct, goes on *The Record:*

"Then why may not the same precedent be followed elsewhere? If the councilman fails to perform his municipal duties to the satisfaction of any individual—let us say, the clergyman aforesaid—why should not an action lie for the return of taxes? Why should not any American have a case against practically any member of the present Congress for accepting a salary this year under false pretenses?

"For the money was taken in return for services; and even the most indulgent hardly will hold that 500 of the present 531 Congressmen have given service equal to what they have received.

"The councilman has raised many interesting questions. But there is something on the other side equally interesting. The task of a minister is to reach the hearts of his audience. He must convict them of sin and persuade them to turn from their evil ways to better standards of living.

"In the case of this councilman the minister evidently achieved something very definite. He reached the man's heart; at any rate, he reached his spleen, and anatomy teaches that the spleen is near the heart. Evidently the councilman understood precisely what the clergyman was driving at. The first half of the preaching object was accomplished. The second half—that of turning the hearer from evil ways—seems to have failed.

"But any man so aroused at hearing a sermon that he proposes to sue the minister certainly has gone a long way toward conversion. The pity is that he lost his temper and made a monkey of himself instead of feeling a sense of contrition and making an angel of himself."

Mater Beata

By Katharine Greenleaf Pedley

LIKE to the stars that looked upon the plain
Of Bethlehem are they that shine to-night,
And in the benediction of their light
Forgotten are the hours of my pain;
While in my heart I hear anew the strain
Of joy triumphant, echoed from the height
Of heaven, whose hosts in symphony unite
To hymn that life is born to earth again.

When I shall look upon his comeliness,
His length of limb, the whiteness of his side,
The eager hands, whose touch is a caress—
Lest all my soul should be suffused with pride,
O Holy Mary, Mother undefiled,
Pray for thy servant who hath borne a child.

—*The Living Church, Milwaukee.*

The Only Hope

PUT CHRIST IN THE MARKET PLACE, "evangelize economics," and the world can rid itself of its affliction.

As it stands, it is every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Even the churches are selfish in an hour demanding unity of purpose and action.

This plain talk comes from the London *Morning Post*. Speaking of those who still watch and pray, it says:

"They see this still-deepening depression not as the disease itself but merely as the most salient of its symptoms.

"The disease itself lies far deeper. It is the loss and lack of some unifying principle in human life which should bring all human relationships between man and man and between nations into a divine harmony for the common good.

"Life has ceased to be a unity, and has become a chaos of special activities, each with its own moral or non-moral standards, and independent of the rest. 'Business is business,' 'Get on or get out,' 'Live your own life (in love),' 'Art for art's sake'—these are some of the slogans of separation.

"'Even religion has become a specialization,' the latest Christian apologist confesses, 'and dwells in its own several houses.' So man is parceled out into men, the one universally accepted deity is Chance, and civilization is in danger of crashing.

"From whom, then, can we seek a detailed diagnosis and a complete cure? We can only appeal to the churches, and pray them to forget their differences of dogma and discipline for a while, and help us to understand the causes of our affliction, and find the right course of treatment. . . .

"'The apparent withdrawal of Christianity,' to quote our Christian apologist once more, 'from any claims to effective leadership in the vast issues which press upon our society is, both for the Church and the world, the most menacing factor in our predicament.' Indeed the lack of unity between those who profess and call themselves Christians is one of the chief causes of the social disintegration we deplore. And so we confidently appeal to the leaders of all the churches to unite now in helping us with their counsel in this perilous crisis of humanity's history. How are we to evangelize economics?—that is the crucial question."

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Down where the heat of earth's internal fires stands at 100 degrees—a mile and a quarter below the surface of Oklahoma—lies a treasure trove, the Cambro-Ordovician oil pool. Millions of years have passed since Nature formed that pool—ages which saw the rise and fall of the dinosaurs—ages which played a priceless part in the mellowing and filtering of this remarkable crude.

Cambro-Ordovician crude oil is the oldest of the Mid-continent crudes. It has mellowed longer, filtered longer, contains less carbon than younger Mid-continent crudes. When blended in the great Sinclair refineries—de-waxed and freed from petroleum jelly, this oldest of Mid-continent crudes becomes Sinclair Opaline, a product of 80 million years of Nature's priceless treatment.

If you want a quieter running engine—*if you want to cut down your oil costs*—have the nearest Sinclair dealer change your oil to Sinclair Opaline according to the Sinclair Law of Lubrication Index. You'll find that with Opaline in your crankcase you'll use up less oil in the heat of summer driving. This is not only a direct economy; it is also an indication that there is less friction on your bearings. Engineers know that the oils which last longest lubricate best.

NOTE: *For those who prefer a Pennsylvania grade motor oil, Sinclair dealers also sell Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil made 100% from the costliest Pennsylvania grade crude (mellowed a hundred million years) and de-waxed and freed from petroleum jelly at as low as 60° F. below zero. Sinclair Refining Company (Inc.), New York, N. Y.*

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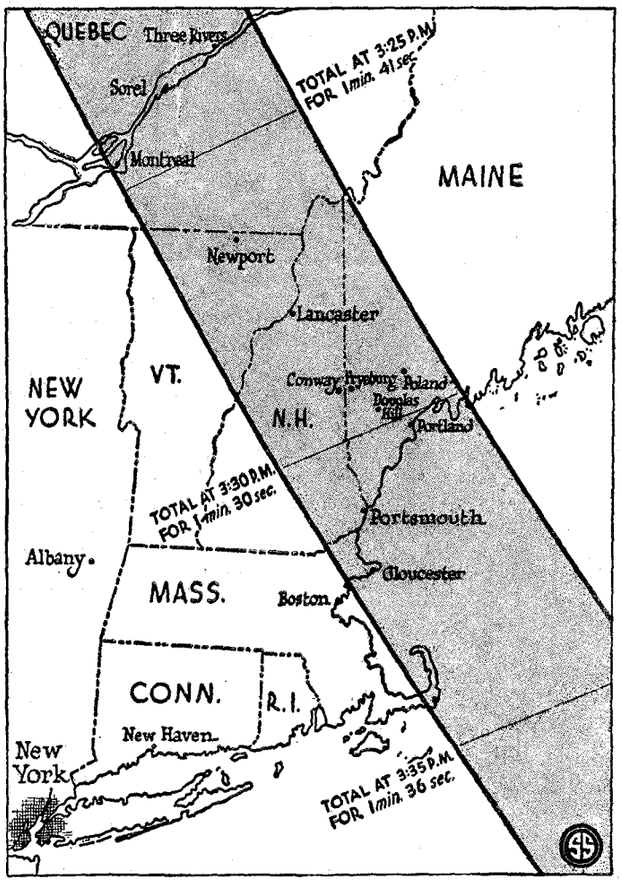
The Eclipse and How to See It

AUGUST BRINGS AN EVENT for which astronomers have been waiting for years.

This is a total eclipse of the sun, visible on the afternoon of Wednesday, August 31, at about 3:30, Eastern Standard Time, along a path a hundred miles wide crossing Quebec, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts.

This, we are told by James Stokley, astronomer at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, is the first total eclipse visible in the eastern part of the country since 1925. It will be the last in any part of the United States that offers any hope of being observed, until July 20, 1963, when one will be seen in Canada and New England.



Science Service

Path of the Total Eclipse

This is how the eclipse will travel across the earth at the rate of 3,000 miles an hour. To quote Mr. Stokley in Science Service's *August Star Story* (Washington):

"On August 31, at 2:04 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, the tip of the moon's conical shadow will touch earth, at a point in the Arctic Ocean north of Siberia. Then it will sweep across the Arctic wastes, within a few hundred miles of the North Pole. Starting south it will traverse the Canadian Northwest Territories.

"Sweeping to the southeast, it crosses Quebec, and goes over the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Three Rivers. At 3:26 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, it crosses the border to the United States, and then passes over northeastern Vermont, all of New Hampshire but the southwestern portion, southern Maine, northeastern Massachusetts, and Cape Cod. After this the shadow continues its breath-taking journey out into the Atlantic Ocean. Finally in mid-ocean the shadow leaves the earth, at 4:03 P. M.

"Most of the path is inaccessible, but along the section from Parent, Quebec, down to the coast, about 400 miles, there will be millions of people to witness this rare event. Literally thousands of astronomers will have instruments set up to observe and photograph the fleeting phenomenon.

"But why should an eclipse attract so much attention? First of all, a total eclipse of the sun is probably the most magnificent spectacle that nature has to offer. At about 2:20 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, as you are watching the sun through smoked glass, or exposed and developed camera film, you will see a little nick in the right-hand edge.

"This is the edge of the moon, as it first encroaches on the solar disk. Gradually this nick increases, and in an hour nearly the entire sun is covered.

"The light has a peculiar yellow color. Spots of light on the ground below trees, which are really images of the sun made by the interstices between leaves, are now crescents, instead of complete circles usually seen.

"Possibly shadow bands, peculiar fleeting areas of light and dark, flit across white objects, like the whitewashed side of a house. Chickens and other birds have gone to roost, thinking, no doubt, that night is falling.

"Finally totality comes, at about 3:30. The crescent of sunlight has narrowed further, and finally breaks up into a series of bright spots, the famous 'Baily's beads,' caused by the sunlight shining through valleys in the moon. But only for an instant are they seen, and then the moon's shadow is seen approaching from the northwest at incredible speed.

"The corona, the pearly white outer part of the sun, flashes out around the dark disk of the moon, like wings extending out on either side, to several times the sun's diameter. From the sun's poles, brushlike streamers may be seen, and brilliant red flames, the 'prominences' of burning hydrogen, may appear around the disk.

"It is not completely dark, but like dusk, and there is enough light to read a newspaper without difficulty. In the sky are seen some of the brighter stars.

"Not for long can one gaze on this wonderful sight. After about a minute and forty seconds, the stars and the corona gradually fade away, the shadow rushes away toward the southeast, and the Baily's beads appear again. They coalesce to form a narrow crescent of sunlight. The crescent grows larger, and we see the moon moving away from in front of the sun. Finally there is again only a small nick in the sun, this time on the left-hand edge. At 4:35, this vanishes, and the 1932 eclipse is history."

To see this celestial show is itself well worth the long trip to the path of totality, but the astronomer is interested in observations that can be made at no other time. The most important of these are concerned with the corona. Since the modern study of eclipses began, about a half-century ago, it has been observed for less than an hour, and every minute that can be added increases our knowledge accordingly. Many observations will be made with the spectroscope, which analyzes the light into its constituent colors.

So important are eclipse observations that astronomers frequently travel to the farthest ends of the earth to make them. With the eclipse of 1932 at a good time of year, in the middle of a delightful summer vacation region, there is literally the chance of a lifetime, and it is one that all astronomically minded persons will take advantage of.

Only one thing may mar the success of the occasion, and that is bad weather. We read further:

"In observing the eclipse, care should be taken to use some protection for the eyes, such as an old, and dense, photographic negative.

"It is easy to take photographs with a small camera. By using the smallest stop, and the shortest exposure, you can take a picture of the sun itself. Continue with exposures every ten minutes. If your lens does not cover a wide enough angle, change the film and begin a new set of exposures. Give an exposure during totality of as much as a second. Of course, the same kind of pictures can also be made where the eclipse is only seen partially. If you have a movie camera, try it also, using the longest focus lens in your equipment, for the eclipse proper."

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Reducing the Cost of Illness

A NEW PLAN TO PROVIDE NURSING and hospital care at reduced cost involves payment of small annual fees to a community benefit association.

This has resulted in benefits to the public, the nurses, and the hospital in one community where it has been tried, Brattleboro, Vermont, according to a recent report made public by the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care.

A unique feature of the Brattleboro plan is the training and use of "attendant nurses," who are employed in simple cases where the services of a graduate nurse at higher fees are not required, and who are available to assist in light household tasks, if necessary. To quote a press statement issued by the committee:

"The Brattleboro experiment is described by Allon Peebles, Ph.D., and Valeria D. McDermott, staff members of the committee, in a report, 'Nursing Service and Insurance for Medical Care in Brattleboro, Vermont,' which describes how the people of Brattleboro and surrounding towns distribute some of the costs of sickness more evenly. The plan takes the form of mutual benefit insurance, providing for nursing and hospital service, either or both of which may be purchased by the same person. Chronic and maternity cases are not included in this service.

"Premiums for nursing insurance are 50 cents a year for each child under sixteen, $2 for single adults, and $3 for married couples. Payment entitles a member ill at home to receive the service of a full-time graduate nurse at one-third the regular rate. Or, if the sickness does not require the services of a graduate nurse, and it is desirable that some housekeeping service should also be done by the nurses, the member of the benefit association may obtain 'attendant nurses' for one-half the regular charges.

"The hospital benefit premiums are higher than the nursing premiums. Upon payment of $1 a year for children, $5 for single persons, and $7.50 for married couples, the hospital benefit association agrees to pay full costs above $30, but not in excess of $300, for an operation involving hospitalization, including the surgeon's charges for the operation. In non-surgical cases, with certain exceptions, it will pay one-half of the costs of regular hospital accommodations, excluding physicians' fees.

"If suitable medical, hospital, or nursing service can not, for any reason, be obtained locally, provision is usually made to transfer the patient elsewhere, the same benefits applying."

Photo by Halbran

Working by "Near-Daylight"

The new Neon light in actual use in a New York office.

AMONG the factors which the authors consider responsible for the development of the attendant nursing service in Brattleboro are the following:

"1. The old spirit of neighborly assistance in times of sickness was disappearing;

"2. The cost of a graduate nurse was prohibitive for some families.

"3. The number of trained nurses in the community was often not adequate to meet the demand;

"4. Many cases of illness did not require hospital care or the services of a trained nurse. For such patients it was not only economical, but also often an essential part of the healing process that the household machinery should run continuously and smoothly.

"The policy of the Brattleboro Mutual Aid Association, which regulates the activity of most of the attendant nurses, is to confine the field of the attendant to the 'mildly ill, convalescent, or chronic case'; and the attendants are not sent on pneumonia, typhoid fever, or contagious disease cases unless there is also a graduate nurse in attendance.

"In addition to her nursing services, the attendant is prepared to assume 'general responsibility for housekeeping, buying, planning of meals, and washing the patient's or baby's clothes.'

"The attendants are given fifteen months of training at the Thompson Training School for Attendant Nurses. They are paid $21 to $26 a week for their services. When available for duty, but not employed, the attendants on the staff of the Brattleboro Mutual Aid Association are allowed $1 a day.

"The authors of the report suggest that a limited number of institutions throughout the United States might advantageously train attendant nurses."

Near-Daylight

DR. GEORGES CLAUDE, to whom the community owes the Neon lights, announced to the International Electrical Congress in Paris recently that for use in his familiar tubes a combination of gases had been developed which when electrified produces, with a minimum of heat, light approximating daylight.

Says the New York *Sun* in its editorial page:

"This is an objective toward which illuminating engineers have been working for many years. When the new light is commercially practicable it will have a profound effect on interior design of houses, mercantile establishments, offices and industrial plants.

"Wherever Neon tubes are used, research is in progress to increase their usefulness, and the results of all laboratory study are collected and examined in a single depository where each contribution to knowledge may be put in its proper relationship with others. A 'daylight tube' has been sought by many; whether credit for the advance announced by Dr. Claude belongs to an individual or to a number of individuals is not clear."

Why Savages Cut Off Their Fingers

NEW facts about the ancient and almost world-wide custom of savage tribes to cut off a joint or two of a finger in order to show grief, or for various other purposes, are reported by Dr. S. K. Lothrop of the Museum of the American Indian, New York City, in an account of his recent explorations in South America published by the New York Academy of Sciences. Says Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"At least four of the Indian tribes in the delta of the Paraná River, Dr. Lothrop found, once possest this curious custom. It was known, too, among the great race of the ancient Mayas in Central America and among the Aztecs of Mexico. In prehistoric Europe, the famous hunters and artists of the Magdelanian period apparently practised it, as is indicated by a number of prints of mutilated hands still visible on the sides of French caves, and evidently made by members of this long-dead race much as police officers now take finger-prints or palm-prints. In Africa, India and Australia, Dr. Lothrop states, signs of this same finger-lopping habit have been discovered.

"In South America it was a sign of mourning. In Mexico and prehistoric Europe it seems to have been a magical practise. In the Pacific Islands and Australia it was considered a cure for sickness. In ancient India it was part of the ceremonial surrounding births."

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Lime and Phosphorus Prolong Life

THE PRIME OF LIFE can be prolonged and the appearance of old age delayed by addition to the diet of more calcium and phosphorus, in which American nutrition is frequently deficient, according to Dr. Victor K. LaMer, associate professor of chemistry in Columbia University.

This was announced before a joint meeting of the American Chemical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the University of Syracuse recently. He is thus quoted in a press bulletin issued by the Chemical Society:

"Prof. H. C. Sherman and Dr. Louise Campbell of Columbia University have studied in great detail, over a period of ten years, the nutritive values of certain simplified diets, composed of varying proportions of dried whole milk and ground whole wheat, in their capacities for growth, longevity, reproduction, and infant mortality, as well as extent of calcification of the body. The families of rats involved in these experiments are now in the thirtieth generation, and the experiments constitute the most comprehensive studies of their kind ever devised.

"Starting with rats from the same litter, so that the heredity and the nutritional endowment were identical, they fed one group diet A, consisting of a mixture of one-sixth dried whole milk and five-sixths ground whole wheat, with table salt in the proportion of 2 per cent. of the weight of the wheat, and distilled water. The parallel group received diet B, which differed from diet A only in that the proportion of dried milk was increased to one-third.

"The results were that the 124 males on diet B lived an average of 64 days longer than the 135 on diet A; and the 163 females on diet B lived an average of 66 days longer than the 196 on diet A.

"When translated to human beings the improvement recorded corresponds to an increase in the span of life from seventy to seventy-seven years.

"Other differences between the results of diet A and diet B shown by the experiment were, for the rats on diet B, an increase in the duration of reproductive life, decrease of age of females at birth of first young, and increase of the number of young reared per female.

"The higher proportion of milk in diet B means, chiefly, in chemical terms a richer intake of calcium, of vitamins A and G, and of certain of the amino acids. Experiments demonstrate that calcium is the chief factor gained by increasing the milk content of the particular diet employed."

THE deficiency in calcium and phosphorus which characterizes the diet of many Americans may go unrecognized for a long period of time, unless serious enough to cause rickets, Professor LaMer explained:

"Many American dietaries are below the minimum requirements desirable for adults, largely because of an unduly large proportion of sugars, white flour and processed corn-meal, from which the naturally occurring forms of calcium and phosphorus have been removed in manufacture.

"The various grains which represent the staff of life in the temperate zone are conspicuously poor in calcium. The same is true of all fats, all meats, and most manufactured sweets.

"Lean meats and whole grains are fairly rich in phosphorus, but three-fourths of the phosphorus content is removed to make white flour or degerminated corn-meal. Where highly milled products enter largely into the dietary, and fat meats replace lean meats, or if the energy content of the diet is drawn too largely from fats and sugars, the calcium and phosphorus intake will be deficient."

The experiments with rats have shown, Professor LaMer continued, that deficiencies in skeletal development caused by insufficient calcium and phosphorus do not necessarily manifest themselves in terms of body weight, and may thus escape recognition for some time. He said:

"The iron-poor body is almost certain to show anemia; this commands attention and sympathy. But under the eyes of the same sympathetic observers, a correspondingly calcium-poor condition of body may go unrecognized for an indefinite length of time. Such a state of affairs is to be avoided by constant and regular insistence upon liberal calcium and phosphorus intake throughout the whole period of growth.

"Over a decade ago Osborne and Mendel demonstrated that rats can adapt themselves to shortages of chlorin, potassium, sodium or magnesium to a surprizing extent, but calcium and phosphorus must always be supplied in relatively liberal amounts."

Deficiencies in calcium and phosphorus can be remedied by liberal consumption of milk and leafy vegetables, Professor LaMer said, and also of certain inorganic salts of calcium and phosphorus, altho it was at one time held that only organic compounds were suitable for food. He added:

"From experiments on two young women it has been concluded that when calcium and phosphorus of the diet were supplied mostly in inorganic form, the retention was as good as when these elements were supplied by raw milk.

"The food of the adult should contain a minimum of 0.68 gram of calcium and 1.32 grams of phosphorus to meet daily needs. Growing children require twice these amounts to insure proper growth and bone development, and nursing and expectant mothers require three times as much. In only one-third of the latter group studied in a recent experiment did the calcium intake come up to requirements."

ADDITION to the normal diet of either calcium or phosphorus alone is decidedly undesirable, Professor LaMer asserted. "In fact," he said, "an abnormal calcium to phosphorus ratio in the diet is one of the simplest ways of producing rickets." He concluded:

"The human body contains about 1.5 per cent. of calcium and about 1 per cent. of phosphorus. Ninety-nine per cent. of the total calcium is in the bones and teeth, and the remaining 1 per cent. exists as soluble salts in the fluids and soft tissues of the body. The principal function of the ionic forms of calcium is to maintain the cells and nerves at a proper state of irritability and to assist in the process of blood coagulation.

"About 70 per cent. of the body's total phosphorus content is in the skeleton, about 9 per cent. in the muscles, and about 1 per cent. in the brain and nerves; and the remainder in the body fluids."

A Nervous World

ONE out of every four people in factories and offices is afflicted with "nerves," a word often used to describe a condition that is little understood.

Investigations made by Great Britain's Industrial Health Research Board show that the word "nerves" must be used to explain many human factors which hinder industrial efficiency. Says Watson Davis, managing editor of *Science Service*, in a Tri-weekly Feature (Washington):

"The British investigators ran up against the problem of nervousness symptoms when they looked into the matter of both trivial and serious accidents in industry. Those who are emotionally unstable have more accidents, and there is hope that they may be picked out by simple tests, such as the psycho-galvanic reflex or a dotting-machine test. Since accident-prone people are dangerous both to themselves and to those around them, it is important to recognize 'nervous' people before they have accidents.

"The investigations in England have progressed so far that Dr. Major Greenwood, who tells of them in *Human Biology*, holds out hope that combined use of psychological tests and examinations by specially trained physicians will prove practical.

"Workers in offices where nervous tension is high will be interested in the finding that the 'nerves' of employers are more important to efficient work than the 'nerves' of the employees.

"As to the cause of our nervous world to-day, Dr. Greenwood will not agree with those who argue that we are living at too fast a pace. 'In this age of the world,' says Dr. Greenwood, '"nerves" are more important than in the age of William the Conqueror not because the pace of life is faster than in 1066 but for the precisely opposite reason. It is so much slower. Life in old England may have been merrier, but it was certainly shorter than it is now, the struggle for bare existence keener. Hardly any people in this country, speaking statistically, are in imminent peril of actual starvation. Millions of people now have leisure for reflection. They may not be acutely hungry, they are not in imminent peril of death, but they are insecure.'"

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HE MAY be downtown at the office or a hundred miles away . . . yet that happy, eager voice wings across the wires, straight into his heart. It summons up a sudden, tender warmth. It sweeps away cares and worries. It brings sure, comforting knowledge that all is well at home.

Only a small voice, speaking into a telephone. But it can create a moment that colors the whole day.

If you stop to reflect, you will realize how immeasurably the telephone contributes to your family's happiness and welfare. It is a fleet courier . . . bearing messages of love, of friendship. A priceless helper . . . ready to aid in the task of running a household. A vigilant guardian . . . always at hand when emergencies arise.

Security, convenience, contact with all the world—these things the telephone brings to your home. You cannot measure their value in money. You cannot determine the ultimate worth of telephone service.

But consider, for a moment, that your telephone is one of a country-wide system of nineteen million others—a system of many million miles of wire served by hundreds of thousands of employees. Yet you pay only a few cents a day for residential use. And you enjoy the most nearly limitless service the world affords.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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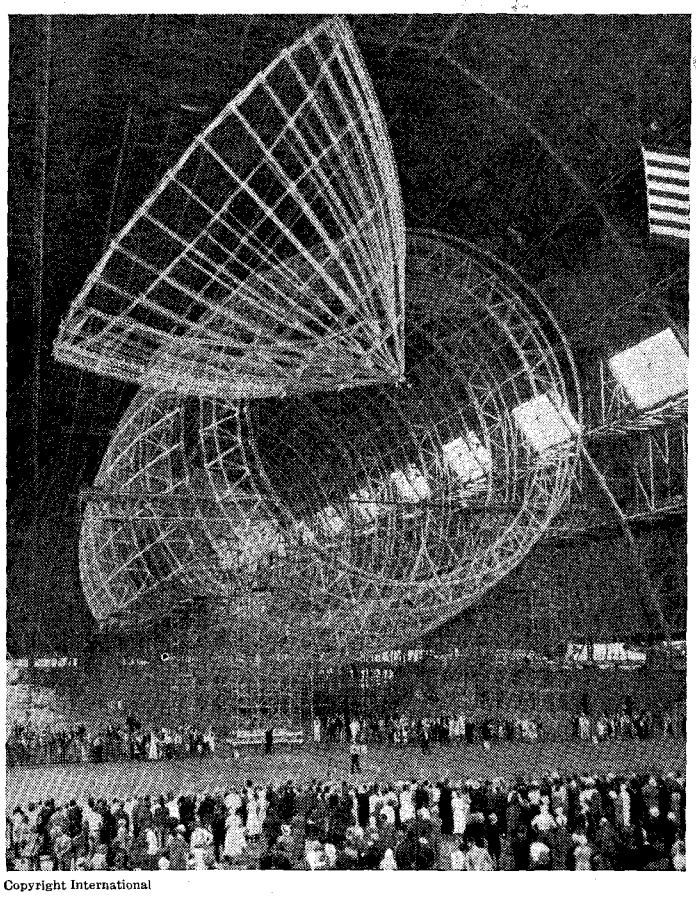
MOTORING AND AVIATION

Launching New Dreadnoughts for Our Air Armada

NEW WAR BIRDS ARE BEING HATCHED to swell Uncle Sam's fighting flock.

Out in Akron, in the huge Goodyear hangar where, it is said, seven football games could be played simultaneously, workmen are rushing the *Macon*, the new Queen of the Navy, to completion. She will be the twin of the *Akron*, the present reigning monarch of the skies.

Just a little while ago, the *Macon* underwent a "nose-lifting" operation that considerably benefited her appearance. In the presence of a crowd of 15,000 the seventy-five-foot bow section of her duralumin framework was lifted into place. And now the beauty surgeons of aircraft construction are putting her through a "skin-grafting" process—covering her with approximately seven acres of cloth that, properly doped and covered with aluminum paint, will glisten like silver in the sunny skies of the future.



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The Queen of the Navy Has Her Nose Lifted

Meanwhile, up in Buffalo, we learn from another source—a special dispatch to the New York *Times*—the heavier-than-air division of the Navy's air forces is being augmented.

The largest flying-boat in America is being constructed for the Navy in the plant of the Hall-Aluminum Aircraft Corporation, says *The Times:*

> Officials declare it to be second in size only to the *Do-X*.
>
> While the date of completion is uncertain, construction has progressed to the stage that the boat will be completely assembled and ready for tests at the naval proving station at Hampton Roads early in September. Parts will be shipped to the proving ground and assembled there by mechanics from the Buffalo plant. The tests are expected to last six weeks. The giant cruiser is an experimental ship built to Navy specifications for long-distance patrol flying and heavy bombing. No production contracts have been let, but if the ship is accepted by the Naval Aircraft Inspection Board for fleet use it is expected that the Hall plant will expand production facilities to fill the order.

THE ship will have many novel features, *The Times* tells us as it continues:

> Aluminum and other light and strong metals have been fabricated into the hull, engine mountings and wing and rudder construction. Fabric will be used for wing and rudder coverings.
>
> The wing spread is about 100 feet, and the length about seventy feet.
>
> Fuel and oil-tanks of unusual size are to be mounted in the hull and wing chambers.
>
> Four powerful Curtiss motors will drive the craft, engines and radiators being mounted on the wing. The motors are built for cooling by a patent antifreeze solution.
>
> When fully loaded and ready for flight, the craft will weigh twenty tons, including the plane and engines, fuel load, military materials, and personnel of the crew.
>
> The largest flat cars in railway service will be used for transportation from Buffalo to Hampton Roads. The hull of the ship is of such size that part of the walls of the Hall factory will have to be removed to take the hull from the plant. Final assembly of the hull will be done on the railway cars.

THE dirigible *Macon* is named, of course, for the city in Georgia. In *The Journal*, published in the neighboring city of Atlanta, Susan Myrick tells us that "indications are that the ship will be ready for trial flights by January."

Miss Myrick illustrates the huge dimensions of the *Macon* for Georgia readers by comparing the airship with certain familiar landmarks. Thus:

> Were it possible to set the huge ship down in Cherry Street, in the city for which it is named, the height of the *Macon* would be greater than that of the Dempsey Hotel, an eight-story building, for the gas-bag itself is as tall as the Dempsey, and beneath this is slung the carriage, making a total height of 146½ feet.
>
> If the ship could be stood on end beside the Rhodes-Haverty Building in Atlanta, it would overshadow that structure.
>
> The length of the *Macon* is 785 feet, nearly 200 feet more than the height of the Singer Building, one of New York's sky-scrapers. Its length is only about 200 feet less than the height of the Eiffel Tower, in Paris.
>
> Even the cone-shaped "nose," or bow, of the ship, which was lifted into place with fitting ceremony, completing the rigid frame of the craft, is seventy-five feet in height. As the nose was maneuvered into place, workmen in the top of the hangar were obliged to communicate by telephone with the foreman, who stood on the floor of the vast air dock.
>
> The fins of the ship are so large that a man may stand upright inside of them, and a ten-passenger blimp may be stored beneath them. Six and one-half million cubic feet of helium gas are necessary to lift the giant, and eight engines provide 4,480 horse-power for speed.
>
> The usual load of the *Macon* will be 282,000 pounds, enabling the Navy to carry a hundred men in the quarters of the gigantic sky-rider, besides a full load of fuel.
>
> How is it constructed, this colossus of the skies? Thousands of visitors to the Goodyear air docks every day testify to the interest manifested in its progress.
>
> A broad space has been fenced off so that spectators may observe, but may not come close enough to obtain any secrets of construction.
>
> The skeleton of the titanic ship is a lovely spectacle, resembling a silvery, lacelike barrel of enormous proportions, for the metal of the framework is silver in color, and the metal strips which form the girders and rings have been punched full of holes, large and small and middle-sized, to give lightness and strength.
>
> The metal used is duralumin, an alloy of aluminum, which combines the lightness of aluminum and the strength of steel, and which is the misty color of a silver goblet, frosted over.

While the metal frame was being completed, continues the writer in *The Journal*, a small army was at work on the "skin" to be "grafted" on this Queen of the Navy. This "skin" is "a sheet large enough to cover seven acres if it were laid out in a

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THE BLOOD COUNT. By a count of the white corpuscles in the blood, your physician can tell whether or not there is any pus infection in the body. This may give him valuable information concerning the state of the infective process in an obscure case of appendicitis. In the large picture, a tiny drop of diluted blood is being placed in the "counting well" of a microscope slide, part of which is shown in the small picture magnified a 1000 times.

He *doesn't smile at* "STOMACH ACHE"

Your doctor is too wise to smile at a symptom which may signify, on the one hand, simple indigestion, and on the other, such serious troubles as gall stones or appendicitis.

At the first sign of stomach ache, many people treat themselves with home remedies. But if the pain should be due to an inflammation such as appendicitis, for example, the consequences may be extremely serious—the disease may be made worse by guesswork treatment and valuable time will have been lost.

The only person equipped to identify the cause of an abdominal pain is your physician. He can distinguish between appendicitis and abdominal pain brought on by other causes.

He does not guess. In addition to his own judgment and special knowledge of the symptoms of disease, he is able to make use of certain modern technical instruments and laboratory tests, such as the blood-count.

He knows what kind of treatment is needed. He is able to determine whether or not an operation is necessary, and when the operation should be performed.

Don't run needless risks. When abdominal pains persist, or are unusually severe, experimenting with home remedies is particularly dangerous. Get professional advice—call your doctor without delay.

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The World's Largest
Makers of Pharmaceutical and Biological Products

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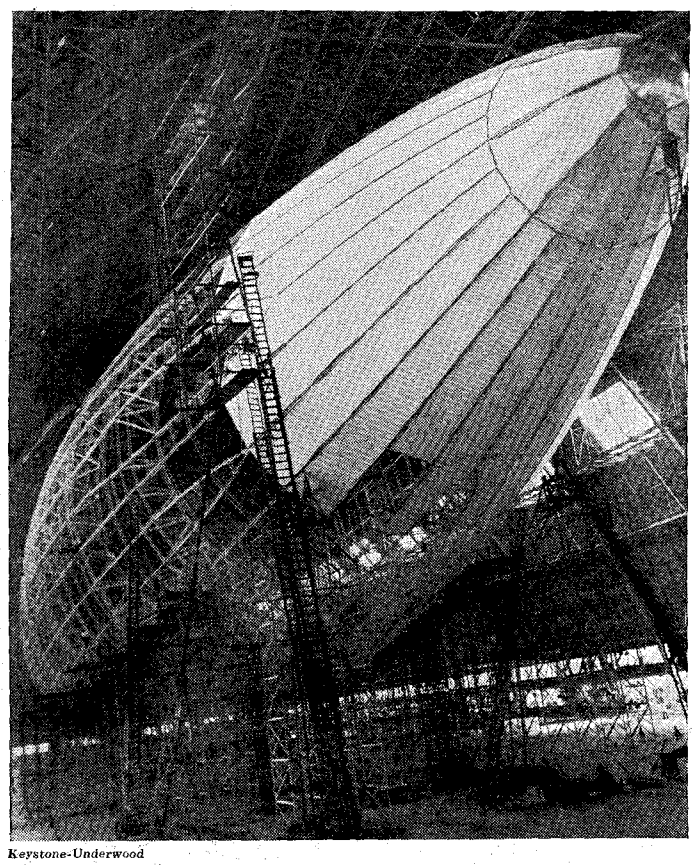
circle. The covering is made from long-staple cotton, so closely woven that it resembles the linen fabric on which draftsmen make their blue-prints." Further:

The men who put on this mammoth covering work from



Keystone-Underwood

And Here's One of the Biggest "Skin-Grafting" Jobs in History

curious ladders, eighty-five feet high and mounted on trucks so that no leaning surface is necessary for them. Other workmen stand on platforms suspended from the ceiling.

When the covering is in place it will be "doped" and waterproofed, a process to shrink the fabric and make it fit as tightly as a lady's evening gloves. The first coat of "dope" is painted on by hand, left to dry, and then three more coats are sprayed on. The last two coats are mixed with aluminum pigment, which reflects the sun's rays, protects the ship from weathering, and gives it the familiar silvery hue.

LIKE the *Akron*, the *Macon* will use helium. Inside the dirigible's framework the gas will be carried in twelve cells, placed in bays between the girders. Reading on:

This gives protection similar to that offered by bulkheads of steamships.

If one or two cells should be wrecked and all their gas lost, the remaining cells would have sufficient buoyancy to keep the ship in the air.

The *Macon*, latest and most efficient type of airship ever constructed, is also the safest aircraft possible to devise. Wind, hail, snow, rain, heat, cold, lightning, and fogs are classed merely as "inconveniences" for the dirigible.

Even tornadoes may be evaded with comparative ease, and with the aid of weather forecasts and competent meteorologists, storms and high winds may be utilized to provide extra speed.

The Kangaroo Tank

IT CAN PICK UP ITS FIVE TONS and jump thirty-five feet through the air at a speed of fifty miles an hour.

On a highway it can hit a speed of 120 miles an hour.

Nor is this the only feat expected of this newest member of the tank family, which is not, in outward appearance, strikingly different from its brothers and sisters.

It can hook onto an airplane and go winging away through the air, we are assured. This ability, however, remains to be tested practically.

Strangely enough, this amazing contraption is no product of the imagination of Jules Verne. J. Walter Christie, who has gained fame as the inventor of such machines, envisaged the possibility of such a tank and brought it into being.

We described the machine in our issue of May 14, when it was still in the factory. Now it has been put through part of its paces at Linden, New Jersey, and we turn to the New York *Herald Tribune* for an account of its performance.

The machine is caused to jump, according to this journal, by releasing "a spring device placed on the under side of the tank near the rear."

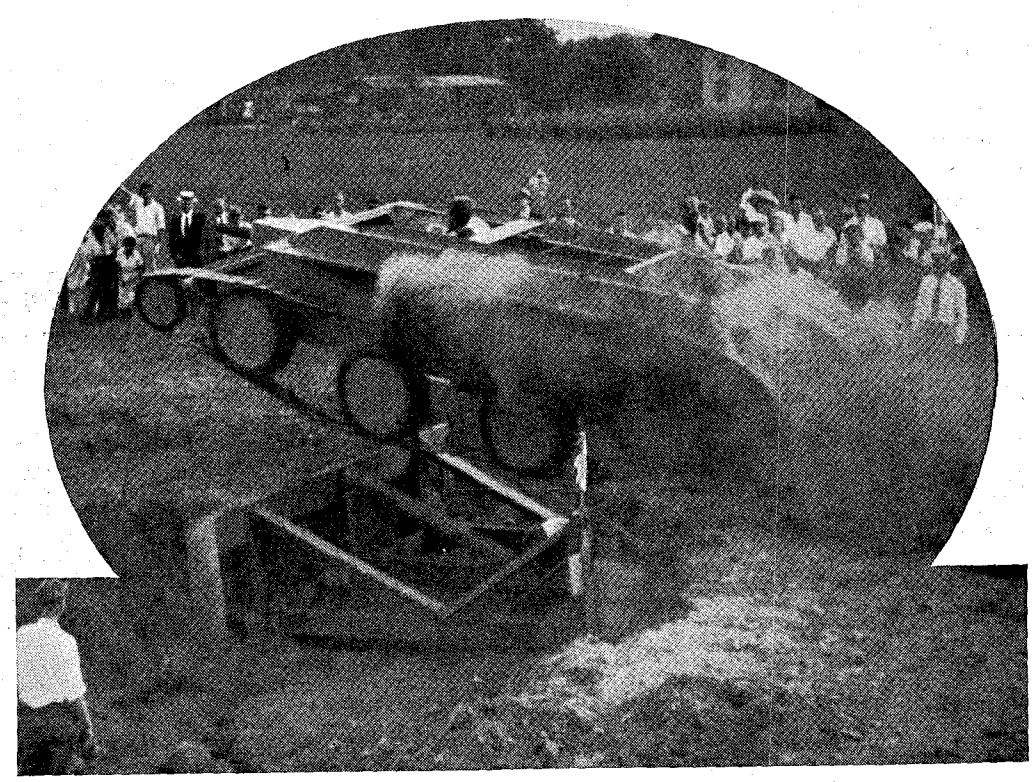
United States Army officials [for now we turn from the naval interests of the preceding article to the land forces] watched the tank's jumping tests.

Mr. Christie, the inventor, said that "the tank could travel 120 miles an hour if forced, but is light enough to be carried from sector to sector by airplane."

In a previous test the tank had gone 112 miles an hour. In this later one, described in *The Herald Tribune:*

Leo Anderson, Mr. Christie's test driver, jumped the tank from the ground three times at fifty miles an hour, covering thirty-five feet on each jump. Edward Christie, the inventor's twenty-two-year-old son, was a passenger on the first jump, and Maj. Othel Baxter, of the 61st Cavalry, rode the second time. Mr. Christie said the tests had proved his contention that the springs and tires could stand the strain of a five-ton tank striking the ground after a long jump.

Maj.-Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua, Chief of Infantry, was the official guest at the demonstration, conferring with the inventor on the possibilities of building a corps of the tanks for the Army. Mr. Christie is the designer, among other patents, of the high-speed tank which covered the rough terrain of the United States Wheel Company's field here at fifty miles an hour last summer.



Photograph by Halbran

Up She Goes and Over She Goes

The Kangaroo tank jumps thirty-five feet, clearing a twelve-foot trench.

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His new chain drive, working on somewhat the same principle as the original caterpillars, whose top speed, until recently, was eight miles an hour, was one of his original ideas. This model is driven by a 750-horse-power motor of twelve cylinders.

The future of infantry advance in time of war or national defense rests largely with these rapidly moving land machines, Mr. Christie believes, and the development of aviation since 1918 has made air maneuvers an increasingly important factor. To combine these two factors, Mr. Christie is planning to equip his new tank with brackets to attach the vehicle to any aircraft capable of lifting five tons. This would not only be an aid in transportation, but would make the tank invaluable as a catapult for an airplane forced to land in soft or rough soil. With its tremendous available speed, the tank will be as successful a take-off catapult as those used on the U. S. S. *Langley* or the U. S. S. *Lexington*, the inventor feels.

THE test was witnessed by "a great number of civilian tourists and photographed by many news-reel companies, whose slow-motion films are expected to reveal the spring action of the wheels. The tank developed a fifty-mile speed with a start of only 200 yards." Reading on:

Altho the tank does not appear to leap into the air, slow motion-pictures, it is believed, will show that the springs actually push the tank upward.

It is said that the machine, which is stream-lined and carries three-inch guns, can be brought to a dead stop within ten yards at a speed of a mile a minute. Its halt closely resembles that of a ski-jumper.

Tests with airplanes are to be made in Dayton, Ohio, later in the summer.

Free Highways Still Toll Roads for Motors

ALTHO toll roads, as such, have virtually disappeared in the United States the average motorist still pays a toll of approximately one-third of a cent for every mile his car travels.

This fact is cited by the American Road Builders' Association as an evidence that highways produce revenue at a rate not thoroughly appreciated when it is dealt with in aggregate figures.

Charles M. Upham, engineer-director of the Association, is thus quoted in a press account:

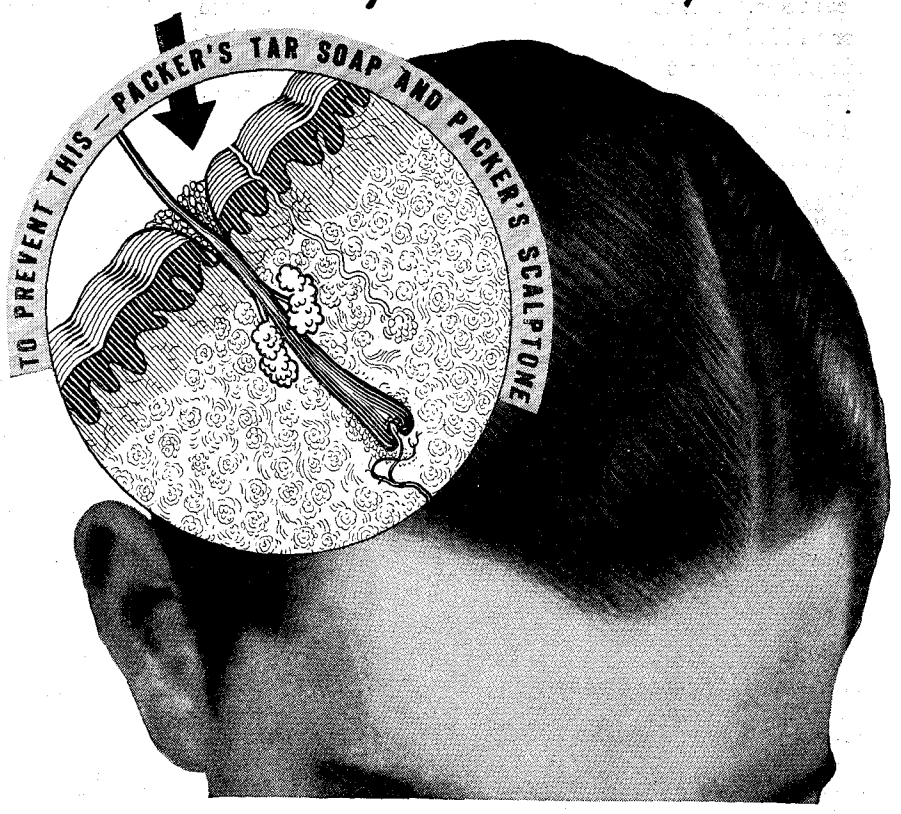
Like most figures relating to such a far-flung phenomenon as highway transport, which shows a total annual revenue of $536,397,458, in gasoline taxes, needs to be broken down into smaller detail for its full meaning to become clear. When that is done, it is revealed that there is what amounts to a toll of close to one-third of a cent a mile on automobile travel in this country.

It is estimated that the average among the 26,000,000 motor-vehicles in the United States yields twelve miles to the gallon of gasoline consumed. The average gasoline tax rate is 3.48 cents a gallon. The tax per mile, then, is 0.29 cents, which means that for every 3.4 miles his car goes, the motorist pays one cent for the use of our highways.

You can't See

"SCALP CRUST"

..that's why it's dangerous



If your head itches—look out! Scalp Crust is probably the cause.

You can't see Scalp Crust. That's why it is so dangerous—that's why many people of otherwise cleanly habits so often neglect it.

Scalp Crust is a thin film of skin scales, oil and dust on your scalp. It clogs the pores—makes your scalp an easy victim for the dandruff germ.

Scalp Crust is caused by hair neglect—lack of proper scalp care. You can't afford to tolerate this unhealthy, unclean scalp condition.

2 SIMPLE STEPS TO PREVENT SCALP CRUST

1. Shampoo at least once a week with Packer's Tar Soap. For more than 60 years Packer's has been the physician's prescription for hair and scalp. (Ask your doctor.) Packer's Tar Soap contains genuine *pine* tar—and pine tar stimulates the scalp and helps keep it free from dandruff.

2. Massage daily with Packer's Scalptone. This new tonic contains ingredients that are antiseptic, cleansing, stimulating. Scalptone helps to dissolve Scalp Crust.

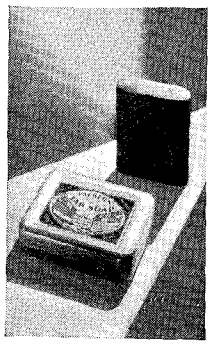
And Scalptone is the only tonic you can adapt to your scalp's needs. Use it as it is, if your hair is oily; or make it oily, if your hair is dry and unruly—directions with each bottle tell you how.

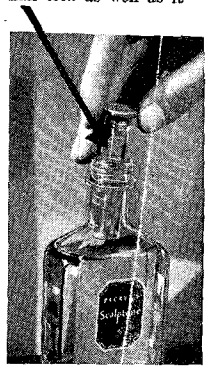
Because of this separate oil tube you make Scalptone more or less oily, as your hair requires. Scalptone makes your hair *look* as well as it makes your scalp *feel*.

PACKER'S

1. TAR SOAP
for the Weekly Shampoo

2. SCALPTONE
daily, as Tonic and Dressing





Keystone-Underwood

The B. E. F. Goes "Up 'n' at 'Em" With a Brick Barrage

started cutting away the trees and brush along a woodland

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The Battle Over the Davis Cup Battle

TWELVE THOUSAND NERVOUS SYSTEMS grew taut as Borotra, France's grizzled veteran of the Davis Cup wars, served.

The ball went soaring across the court toward Wilmer Allison, the American hope, who waited, tense and alert.

But plop! The ball went into the net. A sigh of disappointment from the crowd.

Borotra prepared to serve again.

Twelve thousand people, the largest crowd that had ever squeezed into Roland Garros Stadium near Paris—filling every

The pros and cons of the subject are going to be threshed out as long as those who were at Roland Garros Stadium remain alive. There are other strange features of that match which also will continue to be burning subjects of conversation, particularly Borotra's frequent changes of his shoes, the last time at the most critical point of the match, and also the extremely slippery condition of the court, due to excessive watering down.

Had Vines lost, Mr. Matthews remarks in his first report of the day's proceedings, Allison's misfortune "simply would have been a case of depriving Allison of an indecisive point. But Vines's well-merited victory over Cochet at best made the incident all

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

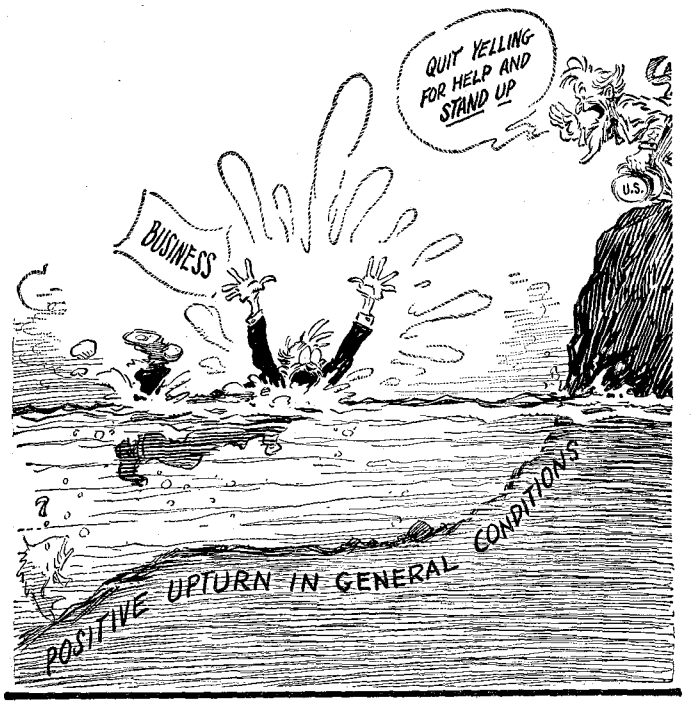
The Optimists Return to Wall Street

THERE IS AN OLD STORY, which used to be a great favorite of the preachers, about a ship sailing the Southern waters which sighted another ship flying a distress signal. When the two came within hailing distance, those on the distrest ship were asked what was the matter. They said they were dying of thirst, that they had no water. "Dip your buckets over the side," came the reply, "there is fresh water all around you; you are in the mouth of the mighty Amazon River."

The story is being repeated in the editorial columns these days along with references to the late Dwight Morrow's remark that the depression would probably be over six months before any one would realize it. Our prophets are timid even now, after all the false starts of the last few years, but there is no mistaking the countrywide renewal of optimism. Of course, remarks the Raleigh *News and Observer*, "one swallow does not make a summer, but some time before summer comes the first swallow has to appear."

And the biggest of all the signs that we may be about to turn that long expected corner is the steady stock-market advance during the last three weeks of July with an aggregate increase in values estimated at over $3,000,000,000, and with the biggest volume of business for several months.

Professional Wall Street, writes George T. Hughes for the Consolidated Press, is convinced that the trend of the market, "subject, of course, to the usual interruptions and technical reactions, is upward for the time being at least." The New York *Journal of Commerce*, naturally cautious, notes the existence of "a growing confidence in the holding capacity of securities and commodities around the present levels."



Safe, But He Doesn't Know It

—Shoemaker in the Chicago "Daily News."

BUT it is by no means a mere matter of the stock market—altho more will be said about the recent advance. The point is, as the Los Angeles *Herald Express* puts it, "that from many cities in all parts of the country come reports of increasing busi-

d the 'corner' around which prosperity has been pictured

The rubber companies at Akron are showing a substantial rise in production.

The oil industry has shown definite improvement, and even the disorganized coal business is reporting increased operations.

Farm prices, particularly for live stock, have not only stabilized, but are rising.

THIS tale of reopening factories suggests to Rufus Steele of the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, "that in industry the laws of politeness have altered—it is no longer vulgar to whistle." Just to take a few random statements from papers published in industrial centers, we find the Manchester *Union* concluding that the present indications of improvement are too numerous and too important to be dismissed as without significance. "Bit by bit the wheels are beginning to whirl faster," observes the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, recalling that a few weeks ago we were all made happier by the good news from the West that live-stock prices were going up, and that since then we are being made happier by the good news about mills starting up in New England reemploying thousands of workers. "The people of the United States are beginning to realize that the period of depression is beginning to wane," thinks the Troy *Record*.

"There has not been merely a halt in retrogression," argues the Philadelphia *Bulletin;* "there are evidences of about face at several critical points." In Chicago *The Daily News* concludes that no one can doubt that "psychologically there has been a significant change in the world of business; manufacturers, merchants, bankers, farmers, and labor leaders are voicing sentiments and opinions of a quality not heard previously in many months." As this paper concludes:

Better times are ahead. The growing conviction that this is so constitutes an additional guaranty of the coming change.

Similarly the Kansas City *Star* admits that the various reports of reopened plants and gains in employment here and there

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and bonds is justified by a series of important developments in this country and abroad since the Lausanne Conference. This writer then lists thirteen reasons why in addition to the heartening effect of the Lausanne settlement, the public has resumed its confidence in the future of American business and industry:

1. The cessation of the outward movement of gold from this country and the reversal of the trend of the exchanges.
2. The defeat of the bonus bill in the Senate, terminating the threat of a possible abandonment by this country of the gold standard.
3. The passage of the compromise relief bill, virtually doubling the financial strength of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and broadening its powers.
4. The winding up of Congress, with the most essential task of that body performed: namely, the balancing of the budget.
5. The amazing shift in sentiment on the repeal question, as reflected in the two political conventions.
6. The equally amazing evidence of a changed public attitude on the question of debt revision, as revealed in Senator Borah's speech urging American participation in an international economic conference empowered to deal with that issue.
7. The termination of the Chicago banking difficulties and the restriction of this run of failures to a highly local area.
8. The apparent imminent success of the prodigiously daring scheme on the part of the British Treasury for the conversion of the £2,000,000,000 5 per cent. war loan.
9. The Interstate Commerce Commission's approval of the Eastern rail consolidation plan.
10. The halt in the long decline in commodity prices, as shown in all leading prices indexes.
11. Formation of the National Economy League to wage a campaign against waste in government.
12. Evidence of revived activity in several scattered industries, particularly the woolen industry and the oil industry.
13. Outlook for a normal crop year.

Such a financial authority as *The Wall Street Journal* finds back of the market rise a half-dozen fundamental events of the past six weeks:

1. Despite formidable political temptations, Congress refrained to the hour of adjournment from embracing any of the more extreme follies it had spent so much of its time in seriously debating.
2. Each of the major political parties nominated a man whom the country has no obvious reason to fear as an occupant of the White House.
3. National platform makers, with all their weasel-wording, reflected the country's determination to carry on in and through adversity, without recourse to any of those happy-thought schemes of overnight economic salvation which have so long prevented the beginning of financial and business stability.
4. Europe abandoned at Lausanne the impossible pretense that the reparations system was compatible with political peace or economic recovery.
5. Great Britain launched the first great war-debt conversion scheme by which interest on roundly $7,000,000,000 of her national obligations will be reduced from

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17.8% increase in use of electricity per residential customer since 1929.

12% average decline in rates for residential electricity during the last four years.

$7,366,531 for taxes paid or accrued by Associated System in 1931.

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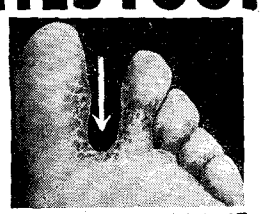

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Dr Scholl's SOLVEX

5 to 3½ per cent., an undertaking already virtually assured of success.

6. Gold began to return to the United States.

The recent rise is attributed by *The Annalist's* market commentator not to any change in business but to "factors relating directly to the financial situation and to the position of the market itself":

1. The advance in the bond market and in preferred stocks reflects improvement in underlying financial conditions, and it is reasonable that this improvement should affect stocks in some degree.

2. It is probably becoming more generally realized that the general level of stock prices is extremely low.

3. A technical rebound was to be expected following such a long decline as that through which we have just passed.

With no manifest improvement in fundamental conditions, Ralph West Robey, financial editor of the New York *Evening Post,* is inclined to attribute much of the bullish sentiment in Wall Street to "the current prosperity propaganda." *The American Banker* suggests suspension of judgment. What, it asks, "could be more foolish than to assume that the July-August revival, which has been repeated in business and the markets in 1930, 1931, and now in 1932, was going to mark the end of deflation?" and the suggestion is made that "not until business has passed through the September settlement period, which has been marked in 1929, 1930, and 1931 by a real test of its position and a decline in activity and prices, can this current mid-year leveling off of the markets be trusted to hold up."

The Gold-Paved Road to Prosperity

WE must march back to better times over a gold-paved pathway, so high financial authorities have been telling us of late, with echoes of approval from the financial press.

In fact, it seems to the New York *Times* that "whenever a group of responsible financial experts has pronounced this year on the merits of the gold standard, as against 'bimetallism,' 'managed currencies,' or other devices, it has declared for world-wide gold resumption."

First came the report of the gold delegation of the League of Nations which absolved the gold standard from blame for world depression, and said it "remains the best available monetary mechanism," urging its restoration as soon as possible by countries which have abandoned it. Of course, it will take more than adhering to the gold standard to improve business conditions throughout the world.

The League committee suggests greater freedom in the international movement of goods and services, and "a satisfactory solution" of the reparations-war debts problem. It further recommends budget-balancing in each country. The committee majority thinks that whatever the theoretical merits might be, the adoption of other standards in gold present practically insuperable difficulties just now. It reports that during the past six years there has actually been an increase in the central gold reserves of the world and, indeed, "the world's total stock of the monetary gold, apart from any considerations as to distribution among different countries, has at all times in recent years been adequate to support the credit structure legitimately required by world trade, and the rapid decline in prices which began in 1929 can not be attributed to any deficiency in the gold supply considered in this sense."

NEXT comes a formal statement of the directors of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel. This unanimous call for a resumption of the gold standard is deemed the more important by the press since the directors include representatives of Great Britain, Sweden, and Japan, which are now off the gold standard. To quote a few sentences from the resolution adopted at Basel:

The board of the Bank for International Settlements, recognizing that to facilitate international settlement under the best conditions of stability and security it is necessary to reestablish a monetary system reposing on a common basis, unanimously declares its judgment that the gold standard régime remains the monetary mechanism which best meets this necessity because it is the most appropriate to assure the free movement of world commerce and international finance operations.

It believes it is desirable to prepare steps for adopting all measures necessary for reestablishment of the operation of the gold standard among nations.

To make this return possible, the board deems necessary the preliminary adoption of measures calculated to reestablish equilibrium in the economic structure and the financial structure of various countries by means of international cooperation and national efforts.

ALL "this is sound advice," declares *The Magazine of Wall Street*—

There is nowhere else to go.

The gold standard is the result of hundreds of years of monetary evolution.

Admittedly it is an imperfect standard. It will take a long time to develop something better. But while the economists and the statesmen are working out something better there is nothing for the world to do but use the only standard that has ever been practically universal.

The starvation period which has beset the whole world will kill off the abnormalities that made the gold standard unworkable in many countries. Then the gold standard will work as well as it ever has.

It is certainly far better than exchange chaos of managed or unmanaged currencies. It has been rather definitely established that there is sufficient gold in the world, if it is economically utilized, to support credit and currencies for many years to come. There is plenty of time in which to devise something better.

If, with the return of normality, price levels do not equitably rise, it is quite possible to step them up by reducing the gold content of the monetary units. The great thing now is to get back quickly to a general standard of value and exchange.

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for AUGUST 13, 1932

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

F-f-f-t! Bam!—CHLORINDA—"So there was some hot necking at your house, eh?"

ESMERALDA—"Yeah. Uncle George got too near the gas jet with his celluloid collar."—*Lorain Journal.*

Ready for the Worst.—DOROTHY—"How long is it to my birthday?"

MOTHER—"Not very long, dear."

DOROTHY—"Well, is it time for me to begin to be a good girl?"—*Life.*

Scram!—DAUGHTER—"No, Jack is not rich; in fact he can hardly raise the money to keep going."

MERCENARY MA—"Then I'd tell him not to keep coming."—*Boston Transcript.*

Amateur Statistics.—HE—"There are an awful lot of girls who don't want to get married."

SHE—"How do you know?"

HE—"I've asked them."—*Utica Press.*

Swell Elocution.—DOROTHY—"And Jack, the darling, told me I was the only girl he ever loved."

DELLA—"Yes, and doesn't he say it beautifully."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Watch Those Splinters.—NEW WIFE—"This is a cottage pudding."

OLD BACH GUEST—"Whew—I think I got a piece of shingle in my mouth."—*Florida Times-Union.*

Divided We Fall.—SHE—"Henry, dear, we have been going together now for more than ten years. Don't you think we ought to get married?"

HE—"Yes, you're right—but who'll have us?"—*Answers.*

Clinching the Diagnosis.—The eminent alienist recognized the thug who was holding him up.

"Look here," he protested, "I'm your benefactor. Don't you recall that I once saved you from a life sentence by proving you crazy?"

"Sure, I remember you now," the thug said as he continued his work. "And ain't holdin' up your benefactor a crazy thing to do?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Warding Off Writer's Cramp.—The small boy asked the chemist for two pennyworth of ipecacuanha. "And please," he said, "mummy says will you charge it to her account."

"Yes, little man," answered the chemist, "and what is your name?"

"Higglespeaks."

The day was sultry.

"Here you are," said the chemist. "Tell your mother she can have it for nothing. I'm not going to write ipecacuanha and Higglespeaks on a day like this for twopence."—*Looker-On (India).*

He'd Be Lonesome.—What this country needs is a man who can be right and President at the same time.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

His Dearest Confidante.—"What's the matter with that guy?"

"He is complaining to his wife that his stenographer doesn't understand him."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Applied Mathematics.—"Did you share the three sticks of candy between your little brother and yourself?"

"Yes, but it was awkward to divide the three, so I ate one first."—*Jester.*

City Typist: "I should simply love to live down here. Couldn't you give me a job as a secretary to write to your wives in every port?"
—"The Humorist" (London).

Spot's Trifling Error.—A very thin full-back was annoyed by the attentions of a small dog during a Rugby match.

At last, when play had moved to the other end, the back turned and shouted to the spectators: "Whoever owns this dog might call him off."

A voice responded: "Come here, Spot. Them ain't bones, boy—them's legs."—*Belfast Evening Telegraph.*

Get Your Little Pail and Shovel.—

LINES WRITTEN AT THE SHORE

The spell of raw Nature
Isn't wasted on me.
I delight in chill breezes;
I gulp down the sea.
I revel in sunburn;
I am not averse
To sand-spider stings
Or to things even worse.
I accept sprains and bruises
As matters of course
In my daily commune
With the Great Out of Doors!
But though I regard
Such details without dread.
I can never get used
To the sand in my bed.
—*P. S. in Judge.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Cold Nose: Healthy Dog.—Lost—Fox terrier, black; scar on front refrigerator.—*Detroit News.*

One at a Time, Ladies.—Attractive local officer for refined manicurist with good following.—*Florida Times-Union.*

For Highbrows?—
HAIR CUT IN THE REAR
—*Sign on 23d St., New York.*

Bad Habit.—It is estimated that in American industry more than 2,000 lose the sight of one eye or both eyes annually.—*New York Times.*

Natural Modesty.—
ST. PETER FAILS TO APPEAR TO ANSWER LIQUOR CHARGE
—*Haverhill paper.*

Scandalous Tootsies.—Now the girls are going barefooted. They have adopted the beach scandal for street wear, showing their toes, painted red with red ink, mercurochrome or lipstick.—*Tampa Morning Tribune.*

Commercial Frankness.—
15 MEN'S WOOL SUITS
$3.00
They won't last an hour!
—*Tacoma News Tribune.*

Retiring From the Widow Business?—Widow wishes to exchange an old-fashioned horse-drawn hearse in good condition for anything she can use at her hotel, or will sell at a bargain.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Farm and Marketing Bulletin.*

Confirming the News.—
PRESIDENT OF FRANCE, ASSASSINATED, DIES
—*Nashville Tennessean.*

Embarrassing March of Television.—Tests at the University of Illinois have indicated that the sox of unknown writers can be revealed by examining their penmanship.—*Dallas Times Herald.*

South America Speaks.—Argentina shipped almost a million wild animal hides abroad last year. Most numerous, in order, were pelts of wild saovcsop62 11 HUs CNB HM HM HH R llamas, skunks, foxes and otter.—*Daily Oklahoman.*

Mothers' Boys.—From this small beginning Woodstock has grown to be an oasis in the sea of modern maternalism where painters, sculptors, musicians, poets, writers, actors, all those who seek serious artistic expression.—*Kingston (N. Y.) promotion publicity.*

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